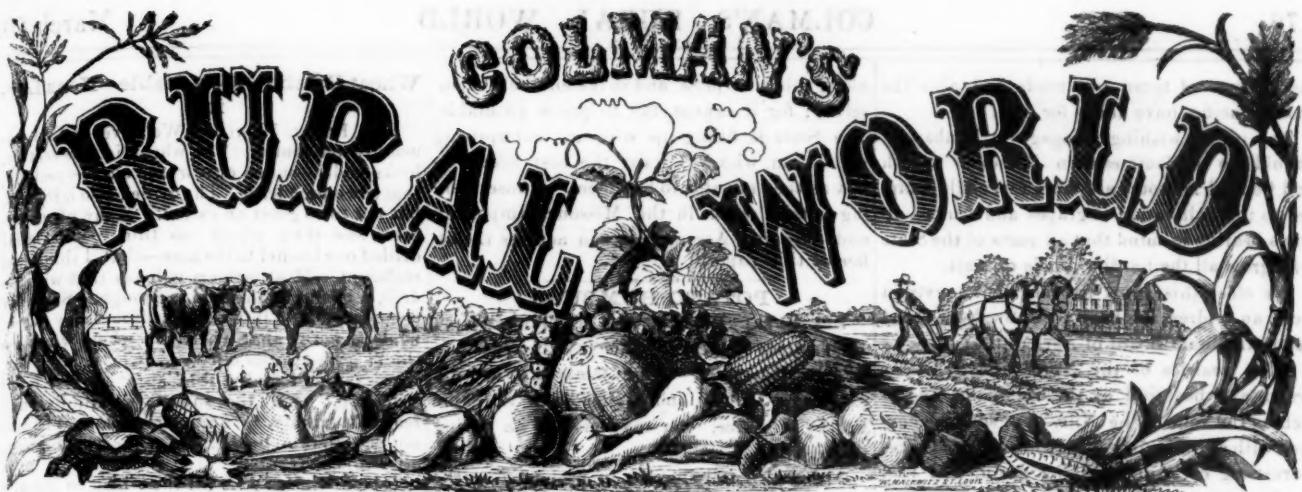


Her Industrial University Champaign



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MISSOURI!

No one of these United States is at present attracting more attention among the immigrants, both from abroad and from the older States—than “Broad Missouri”—and justly so. “Beautiful for situation” is she among her sisters—lying between the parallels of latitude 36 and 41, she occupies the very centre of the United States. It matters not for our purpose, now, to show the reasons *why* she has been hitherto overlooked, while States to the North and West of her have received the attention of persons seeking new homes; yet, such has been the fact,

But, now, all barriers are removed, and the great agricultural and mineral wealth of our State, is attracting universal admiration; and the day is fast approaching, when Missouri will not only be the most central, but, in every respect, among the first, if not *the* first, State in the Union. We acknowledge the great fertility of the Prairie State on our East; the intelligence, thrift and enterprise of her citizens, and the diversity of her climate—but she is every day parting with many of her children, who are making new and more extended homes on our side of the “Father of Waters.” We might enumerate others of the older States that are sending us some of their most enterprising and wealthy men, who wish to enlarge their domain and number their kine and equines by hundreds instead of tens; who are desirous to see their sturdy sons and sons-in-law, proprietors of farms larger than a twenty-acre lot: they come from all the States that lie to the East and Southward of our own—yes, even from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Missouri has been a sealed book to a great many people; and, when they come and see for themselves, they exclaim, like the Queen of Sheba: "The half has not been told me!"

It fairly makes one's brain reel, to contemplate the mineral wealth of our State, both as to its great diversity and extent. We can speak (not metaphorically either) of mountains of iron, of tin mountains, of lead, zinc, silver, gold and nickel mines; the most of which have only just been touched—for we can not call it worked; our coal beds are inexhaustible, for a thousand years to come. We have the best of stone and even marble quarries, china clay,

potters' clay, and the pure white sand for the manufacture of glass. Here, then, are the fundamental resources for mechanics, artizans and laborers of all kinds.

But, the great attractions to most of our readers, are the broad and fertile acres for the pasture of stock ; the vine clad hills ; the large peach and apple orchards ; the sylvan haunts of Pomona—these are the desire of the farmer and fruit grower ; and just in these particulars does Missouri excel. Her prairies are as rich as those of Illinois and Iowa ; she has as much and as good timber as either ; she has large and navigable rivers, affording cheap transportation ; and, with a semi-tropical climate for the larger part of the State—which lies South of the Missouri river—the products of her soil are more varied than those of any of her sister States. We cannot conscientiously omit to mention the length and extent of her railroads, which are now penetrating into the regions far remote, where the locomotive whistle has never been heard, and which were never pushed with greater vigor. It will not be long before the North Missouri road will have spread her branches to the State lines, both North and West ; the South Pacific will have reached the South-west corner of the State ; and, above, and beyond all others, the great Pacific will open the central Highway across this continent from California to the Atlantic coast—right through the middle of the State of Missouri. We cannot, in this short paper, refer specifically to the great extent of our navigable rivers, but we hope to do so soon.

It is, in a measure, needless to remind our readers that the value of real estate throughout the entire State is every day being enhanced. It is therefore simply impossible to give accurate prices of lands in the different sections of the State. We know that there are thousands of acres of rich, beautiful, undulating, virgin prairie, in the Northern part of the State, which can be purchased at from five to ten dollars per acre. Improved (?) farms sell higher, principally on account of buildings and fences; but we should prefer the unimproved lands at the same rate. In traveling over the North Missouri or Hannibal and St. Joe roads, one is hardly ever out of sight of timber lands. The

last named of these two roads and also the South Pacific, have lands for sale.

Any person wishing to engage in lumbering, should go to South-eastern Missouri. South and Central Missouri are more especially adapted to the cultivation of grapes and fruits—always bearing in mind that all parts of the State will grow all the hardier kinds of fruit.

We close this short paper with an extract from an address of Prof. G. C. Swallow, read before the State Board of Agriculture:

"Our prairies of the North and West, as grand and beautiful as the Campana, and as rich as the soils of the Nile—will soon be covered with a continuous succession of broad acres in rustling corn and waving grain, and vast herds of fat cattle shall crop the luxuriant herbage. The valleys of our Southern border, more beautiful than Arcadia, with suns and winds as genial as Tempe—will surpass the gardens of Alcinous in the richness and variety of their fruits. These mountains, richer in dews than Hermon, and hills, more fruitful than Olivet—will surpass the vine clad hills of Italy and Greece, in the extent of their vineyards, and vie with Falernum and the Rhine, in the quality of their wines; and the broad table lands of the South-west, with fountains more limpid than Castalia, will surpass Judea and all the Orient, in its flocks and herds.

"When industrial education shall have accomplished all these happy results; when the farmers' 'Speed the plow' is heard from all our broad prairies; when the rustic pipe of the shepherd shall gladden our South-western highlands; and when every hillside shall be vocal with the vine dresser's song—then shall our youth hasten to engage in these rural pursuits as an *everlasting holiday*, and sing with Virgil:

"Would you be strong? go follow up the plow;
Would you be wise? go study fields and flowers;
Go seek your school in Nature's sunny bowers;
Fly from the city; nothing there can charm—
Seek wisdom, strength, and virtue on a farm;

"Where fraudless innocence and peaceful rest—
Unbounded plains and endless riches blesst;
Where caves, and living springs, and airy glades,
And the soft low of kine, and sleepy shades,
are never wanting."

Missouri Stock Importing and Breeding Association.

A company by this name is now being organized in Missouri, with a capital of \$100,000, for importing and breeding all kinds of stock. An institution of this kind is very much needed in our State. Scarcely a day passes, that we have not more or less inquiries for the improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry. In such cases we are generally compelled to inform our correspondents that we do not know where such stock is to be obtained, or refer them to Eastern breeders. With such an association as is proposed to be formed, Western farmers can be supplied with stock, without being compelled to send a thousand or more miles for it. The shares will be one hundred dollars each, and calls of not more than ten or twenty per cent. will be required at any one time, nor more than fifty per cent. of the stock subscribed will be required the first year. Those interested in breeding, will now have an opportunity to unite with this company, and help

along this enterprise, and in the end help themselves; for it cannot fail to prove profitable. The State is filling up with an enterprising population, who will want the best breeds as fast as they are able to buy them. Those wishing to take stock in the Missouri Importing and Breeding Association, can address the office of this paper.

POTATO HUMBUGS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: As I see another good article from Concord—this last in regard to "Potato Humbugs"—I am tempted to add my experience to his; and, if you deem the same worthy of notice, you may give it an airing through the *World*:

Although I fully concur in pronouncing the Early Race Horse a humbug—as worthless as the Early Handsworth—I can't condemn the Early Rose, Cuzco, Monitor and Titicaca.

Last spring I planted the Early Rose, Early Race Horse, Early Handsworth, Early Sovereign, Early White Sprout, Early Goodrich, Titicaca, Delmahoy, Strawberry, Harrison, Cuzco, Garnett Chili, Peach Blow and Neshannock, side by side—all receiving the same care and culture. The Early Rose yielded about 60 per cent.; the Cuzco the same; the Goodrich about 50; and so on down—down to the Race Horse and Handsworth, which I dug and threw to the hogs. I am pleased with the Early Rose, Goodrich, White Sprout, Harrison, Cuzco and improved Peach Blow. Others I will test further before I pronounce upon their merits—at least, such as promise well.

The Rose and Cuzco are very rank growers, and will likely suit our climate; as I think they will make a crop, rain or no rain. Last season I raised over 400 bushels of the Cuzco to the acre; the Goodrich less than 200; Peach Blow less than 50, and the Neshannock less than 40. This was a dry year, comparatively. The Cuzco is a potato of fine appearance, and medium quality—cooks something like the Neshannock. The Rose is a fine looking variety, but I conceive the smell of the "green backs" would spoil the taste entirely, and so can't pronounce upon its merits in that regard.

Concord and Ozark please me very much.—They are the right men in the right place, and I hope they will write right along. DELMAHOY. Doniphan Co., Kan.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

A friend, recently made a suggestion, which in our opinion deserves the attention of Agricultural Fair Associations. He proposes that, in place of money, small premiums shall, at the option of the recipient, be awarded in the shape of agricultural and horticultural books, or in free subscriptions for one or more years to some standard agricultural paper.

This proposition strikes us as practical, as well as excellent in its tendency. Many of our farmer friends, we opine, would derive a much greater benefit from the careful perusal and study, each week or each month, of *Colman's Rural World*, the *American Stock Journal*, the *New York Agriculturist*, or some other of the many able and excellent agricultural journals now published in this country, than they are likely to derive from the receipt of a dollar or two, awarded at a county Fair.

We hope this excellent suggestion will receive the consideration it deserves.—*Weekly Tribune, Jefferson City.*

Wheat Raising—Cow Stable—Hens Laying.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We have had an unusually wet winter. The wheat, in this section, looks badly—much of it frozen out; especially, that sown broadcast. The drilled also is injured, but not to so great an extent. Many of our farmers sow their wheat too thin. Last fall I drilled one bushel to the acre—that, I think, not sufficient. Most farmers will say that with the drill, a bushel to the acre is enough. Some say even less; but, in walking through my wheat fields, I notice that where the wheat was sown thick, it has frozen out very little, if any; but, wherever you find a thin spot, there it is all "gone up." "He that soweth bountifully, shall reap bountifully." Therefore, I intend to drill not less than a bushel and a peck to the acre, after this.

I believe that were all the wheat to grow, a bushel would be sufficient, and would make a heavier yield, than where more is sown.

In conclusion, I wish to ask a few questions: I notice in a former *Rural*, that some one advised rolling wheat in the spring. 1. What time should it be rolled? and in what way—with the drills or crosswise? 2. I have a stable 22x12 feet that I wish to convert into a cow stable; now, how many cows can this be made to accomodate; how are the stalls to be made, &c.? 3. My other half wants to know why her hens don't lay? PEPIN, Forest Retreat, Mo.

REMARKS: 1. Wheat should be rolled with the drills, and not across them; this should be done after the frost is out of the ground and when the land is in good working order.

2. Your stable building of 22 feet in length, can accomodate six cows. They should be fastened in stanchions, or by cattle ties. No divisions by stalls are necessary.

3. Hens can't help laying, if they have good, comfortable quarters, and abundance of good food, plenty of water and are in a healthy condition. Sometimes too many are kept. Twenty or thirty will lay more eggs than eighty or a hundred. They get *pro rata* more animal food, such as bugs, worms, the pickings about the yard, &c. Young hens, likewise, lay better than old ones. Save your early pullets for layers.

From Woodson County, Kansas.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In the Feb. 27th number of your excellent paper, under the heading "Curb," the author delivers himself of a volley of lingo about as intelligible to common farmers, or even good English scholars, as Greek to an Osage Indian. No doubt his remarks are proper, and very plain to men of his calling—but to common, practical farmers, there is but one word in his article—(hook)—that gives even the most remote idea of the location of said disease.—I would suggest to writers for your invaluable paper, that they use the most common phrases of the language—for it is among common working farmers that it is mainly read and appreciated. Peaches in our county are nine-tenths killed by the cold of Dec. 11th and 12th. The weather for six months has been extremely wet, but at this date very spring-like.

What is the matter with my cherry seed. I frost them during the winter and planted two seasons—but not a seed sprouted. T. A. B., March 7.

REMARKS—The cherry seeds may have been too old to grow; or they may have been thrown in heaps to ferment, and thus get rid of the pulp, and the fermentation thus have destroyed the germ of the seed.

Chicago tenants are like snails; when they move they carry their houses with them.

It is expected that more than a million acres of new prairie will be broken in Iowa this year.

As a rule, the English farm horse has better lodging and takes fewer steps in getting to his work than the English farm laborer.

Some of the sugar plantations of Louisiana, have done so well this year as to have yielded sums equal in value to lands, houses and machinery.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World, by O. L. Barler.]

Ills. Industrial University Lectures.

Planting Potatoes in the Moon—Different Varieties—Early York the Best—Planting Small Potatoes—Storing Potatoes.

Mr. Jon. Periam, who has charge of the experimental farm at Champaign, gave a very lengthy and exhaustive lecture on the Potato.

After giving a detailed account of the history and comparative value of the potato—its diseases—required conditions, &c., he made the following points, in the conclusion of his remarks:

PLANTING IN THE MOON.

I have often been asked whether I would plant certain seeds in the old or the new of the moon. This planting in the moon as it is called, is mere heathenish superstition, but like other pagan practices, which some of us follow, has fact mixed up with error. Seeds sprout more quickly in the dark, and grow faster in the light, and therefore, if we plant that which is slow to germinate, as the potato, in the old of the moon, it has the dark nights in which to break, and just as light nights come on, it absorbs carbon and grows right along.

If we plant peas which germinate quickly in the new of the moon, they have the light nights to grow in, so that the foggy, inscientific and superstitious planter has the facts on his side, only he does not know why. Therefore, if you must plant potatoes late, do it in the old of the moon, if it comes after the middle of June. But in this latitude I should prefer to plant, especially if early sorts, the first of July, rather than the first of June.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

After having tried all the new sorts, except—such as sell at \$1 to \$3 per pound, I still plant Early York or Buckeye—if it is Buckeye, in March for early, and in June and July for late crops.

Last season I found but little difference in productiveness between Early Goodrich, Chenery and Sebec—they ripened together. Early York, however, produced the best crop.

The first eatable potatoes were produced from the Chenery, June 15. Upon the 20th, Goodrich, Sebec, and Early York were eatable. Jackson White, Calico, Peach Blow and Harrison, were affected by the drought to such a degree that they were a very light crop. They were all planted March 21st.

PLANTING SMALL POTATOES.

The planting of small potatoes cannot be too much deprecated—and why otherwise intelligent farmers will practice planting inferior and small potatoes, and at the same time be so careful in saving seed of corn and other cereals, is something wonderful. I have reduced a crop one-half in four years by the experiment.

A single strong eye, with a liberal quantity of tuber attached, is as good as more.

In planting whole potatoes, none but the strongest eyes grow; while, if all the apparent eyes are cut out, there will still be latent eyes, which under favorable circumstances will germinate.

The small potatoes, however, in this day of high prices, may be utilized thus: Select a certain portion of the best potatoes, sufficient for the seed of the next year to be saved from, and if you continue this practice from year to year, you may plant the small potatoes for the market crop; but, in no case, must seed be saved from the produce of these small potatoes. It is not necessary that we send a long distance for change of seed. I have proved, from my own experience, that plants will not degenerate, if care be taken to save seed from the best specimens, but will on the other hand improve.

THE STORING OF POTATOES.

More attention should be paid to the storing of potatoes, than is generally allowed. Those intended for eating, should be kept as much as possible from the light and air, and all potatoes should be kept at such a temperature as to prevent germination.

But potatoes intended for planting, certainly sprout more kindly, and more quickly, if they are exposed to the air sufficiently in the fall to become even greened before storing, on the same principle, perhaps, that the roots of trees, dug in the autumn, and healed in, get calloused, and ready for growth in the spring.

Upper Alton, Ill., Jan. 30, 1869.

When a ton of wheat is marketed, it leaves nothing behind but five dollars worth of straw. When a ton of meat is sold, it has left behind it nine-tenths of the manorial value of the food consumed in making it.

Tippecanoe county, Indiana, offers \$50,000 if the State will locate the agricultural college within their limits. That is not only public spirit, but true thrift.

From Mississippi County, Mo.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We have had a very mild winter in this county, and we began to think there would be no more cold weather, but since the 15th of February we have changed our opinion. It has been unusually dry this winter; very little snow or rain. Wheat looks well; has been growing all winter—but this cold weather I fear will injure it. Corn is the great staple of this county, as it is easier cultivated and a surer crop than anything else—the average yield last year was 45 bushels per acre. The bottom lands yielded from 65 to 70 bushels per acre as a general thing. There was a larger crop of corn raised, both as to acreage and yield, than had been for many years. Cotton is a sure crop—it has not been injured by the frost since Aug. 31, 1868. From 600 to 800 pounds per acre is an average crop. It does best on a sandy soil, and is almost as good as a coat of manure for other crops that follow it. There is not as much hay raised in this county as there ought to be. One great objection is, that it grows too tall and coarse.

Will you inform me: 1. What kind of grass seed will succeed best on low, wet clay soil, where the water stands in places occasionally—would Timothy or Red Top do? 2. Will clover do sowed with oats in the spring? 3. Are oats or wheat, sown in a young orchard, injurious? 4. When an orchard has been cultivated well for ten years, is it necessary to cultivate longer, or is it best to seed it down in grass?—if so, what kind is best?

W. D. C., March 6.

REPLY—1. Red Top will undoubtedly do best on such soil as you describe; thick seeding will make your hay finer. 2. It will do well to sow clover with oats or other spring grain; but the stubble should be left longer than if there were no clover. 3. A young orchard is seriously damaged by seeding it down. Some folks think it ought to be made a prison offence. 4. We would give the land up to the trees, and, if nothing more, plow shallow in June, turning under the weeds; but if grass, or other crop, must be sown, by all means sow clover.

From Wabash County, Illinois.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We have had a very mild winter. March has come in very rough. We are all expecting an early season and an abundant harvest. There is finer prospect for wheat than there has been for the last five years. It has not been hurt by the late freezing, as there has been snow on the ground the most of the time. There is a large quantity of corn in the cribs waiting for a rise in the markets, and for the roads to get so that it can be delivered.

Pork has been mostly shipped. Hogs are very scarce and command exorbitant prices, owing to the high price of pork; and some are dying with the cholera. Oats are scarce—hardly enough for home demand. Fruit has not yet been injured. Hay plenty and in good demand. Potatoes are plenty, and selling from forty to sixty cents per bushel. We feel our need of the Air Line railroad.

EGYPTIAN.

March 13th, 1869.

FROM MADISON CO., ILLS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In accordance with the promise made, I send you a notice of the call for a meeting of farmers and others to be held April 3d, 1869:

A FARMERS' SOCIETY.

The undersigned intends calling and organizing a monthly or quarterly meeting of farmers and others, to meet at the court house, in Belleville, on the first Saturday in April, and on such other days as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of investigating cause and effect, the whys and the wherefores, as well as how to do and how not to do, the various pursuits that engage the attention and welfare of our people.

I. Agriculture—in all its manifold bearings and relations to the community at large.

II. Horticulture—in all its branches, such as Pomology, Floriculture, Ampelography, Landscape, Ornamental and Kitchen Gardening.

III. Entomology, Ornithology, Apiary and Pisciculture.

IV. Raising and improving the various kinds of Farm Animals, such as the Equines, Bovines, Ovines and Porcines.

V. Mechanic Arts.

Every person who takes any interest in any or all of the above pursuits in life, is hereby requested to meet with us on the day above named. Bring along or send your essays on any of the above subjects, for publication and general knowledge. Any young man or woman, who understands the science of Stenography, and who is willing to offer his or her services, *pro bono publico*, is requested to meet with us. It is expected that farmers, and others, will bring their wives and daughters to our meetings—they having the same interests in the bivouac of life, and the same struggle for existence, as their male superiors—inferiors I should have said.

GEORGE C. EISENMAYER.

CROPS, &c.—The prospect for a good wheat crop was never better than this year in this county. Every cold spell we have, is accompanied with a little snow, sufficient to protect the wheat and keep it healthy and thrifty.

Some of my neighbors, who have peach orchards on the highest hills of our county, tell me that they expect a part of a crop, and that the buds are not all killed. Although this is the most precarious crop a farmer raises, yet there are nearly always some, in some peculiar localities.

A praiseworthy step is taken in the right direction by some of our brewers, viz., that of importing Northern spring barley, and offering it at reasonable rates to our farmers, for seed. If some of our millers, or a farmers' club, would have done the same, by introducing into this the largest wheat growing county in the State, a new and better variety of *Seed Wheat*, it might have been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to our people. Well, it is not too late yet; and we learn by experience—which is the best, although severest teacher.

Mascoutah, Ill., Mar. 6th. G. C. E.

REMARKS—We are afraid our friend has not hit upon the best time, simply because farmers will be too busy. The move is a good one, however; and, if alive and well, the office of the *Rural World* will be represented; and we may have something to say on the occasion.

SAGGING GATE POSTS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: "J. G. I." tells "C. P." how to save the trouble of leveling gate posts. Now, let us tell "J. G. I." how to save the trouble of going to the top of a tree to get a post with a peculiar kind of limb. Now, let us get two substantial posts, allowing three feet to go in the ground, with just as much above ground as will do, and no more; then dig the holes three feet deep; put in the post to which the gate will hang; put in one foot of clay; pack tight; then put in six inches of small rock; pack again; plumb the post, so the gate will hang right; fill up the hole; hang the gate, and plant the other post to fit. Now get a log, ten or twelve inches in diameter, just long enough to fit between the posts, at the bottom; split this log open and lay one piece two or three inches in the ground, between the posts, flat side down—see that the ends fit nicely against each post. This will hold the posts to their places under any circumstances; freezing and thawing will not hurt them. The cross piece is also a good barrier against pigs, geese, and other small intruders. H. W. P.

Lincoln Co., Mo.

Lead pencil marks on zinc, will last longer, when exposed to the weather, than the same marks on anything else. Hence the superiority of zinc for tree labels.

FEED BETTER.

MR. EDITOR: The high price of beef ought to make farmers take more pains in raising and keeping cattle. We wish to talk to the masses: Just to see the poor, weakly cattle, at this time on most farms, wintered on straw and stalks (and not enough of that), so that they can barely live till grass—then it takes all summer to gain the flesh they ought to have in spring. It is not fine stock, farmers need so much, as that they keep those they have better. The main point in keeping cattle is, to keep them growing all winter. A steer that is well kept, is worth more money at three years old than one kept in the ordinary way is at four years old. In good feeding, there is one year gained. If our common cattle are well fed and cared for, they will, at three years old, weigh 1,500 pounds. Now, there is a majority of steers that goes to market at four years old, that want to weigh 1,500 pounds. If farmers would only study their own interest, and keep their young cattle better, they would get as much for them—save one year's feed—and the interest on the money one year, and there would be better beef.

CATTLE FEEDER.

WINTER WHEAT.—The only crop of especial interest at this season of the year is winter wheat, and our information in regard to this crop is not as full and accurate as we had hoped for, yet we feel that our reports cover a sufficient extent of territory to warrant us in saying that the prospects for this cereal are good.—The breadth sown is doubtless much larger than last year, and the winter thus far has been so favorable as to keep the young plants vigorous and in good condition, and without a very severe, dry and windy March, the farmers may hope to gather a good crop of winter wheat the coming harvest.

In Jersey, Green and Morgan counties, Illinois, winter wheat is the principal crop, as in many other parts of the States, and in Missouri, and in these counties the wheat is in good condition, and particularly fine at this time.

Reports from central and other parts of Illinois, from Iowa, and in fact, all reports, so far as received, are of the same import and indicate a larger breadth than usual sown, and the condition good. The success of this crop last year, and the extra price paid for it over spring wheat, has stimulated the cultivation of it in northern Illinois, and parts of Iowa, where the people have heretofore relied almost wholly upon spring wheat.

We know of some farmers resorting to the expedient of sowing oats upon the ground with the wheat, and with considerable promise of success, too, as the rank growth of young oats when killed down by the frost covers up and protects the wheat.

We think it a fair summing up of our reports upon winter wheat, to say that there is a large increase over previous years, of acres sown, and that the condition is unusually good for the season.—[Chariton county, (Mo.) Union.]

POPULATION OF SPRINGFIELD Mo.—The State census for 1868 has been completed, and in the report of the population of cities, Springfield is set down at 1,964, and Greene county at 12,792. The population of the county is correct, according to the report of Mr. Walker, the county assessor, but the population of the city is nearly double the number reported. We claim that within the city limits there are over 3,500, and immediately outside, and properly belonging to the city, 1,500, which makes 5,000. These figures by many are considered too low.—[Leader.]

SALES OF LAND IN MISSOURI.—We learn from J. M. Willis, Esq., Land Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, that the sales of lands by that road last year amounted to \$1,758,607.47. The company originally owned, 601,329 acres of land, and have now remaining unsold only 198,000 acres, showing the aggregate sales to amount to 403,327 acres. Most of this land has been sold to actual settlers since the close of the war, from which we glean an idea of the rapid increase in the population of our State.

From Philips County, Ark.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I notice, in several papers, a description of a grass called the *Lespedeza striata*, in which it is stated that the seeds may be sown on land in a rough state, without any preparation; that it spreads rapidly, and will soon cover the entire country; said to be fine for stock and adapted to the southern climate. If such be the case, it is indeed a great grass. Do you know anything of the history or character of this grass? If so, I would ask, if there is any difficulty in getting rid of it, when the land might be needed for crops? Is it in the least similar to the Bermuda or Coco grass. I have had sufficient experience with the Bermuda to last me a lifetime, should I live to be as old as Methuselah. I consider it a curse upon any land which the owner ever thinks of cultivating. Let me hear from you in regard to the grass. What will cleanse chains from rust, caused from having been in water some time? P. B. KING.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.—The third Annual State Fair of this State commences the 6th day of April. It is to continue eight days. The list of premiums offered is very liberal, including money, medals and diplomas. A list of railway and steamboat lines who carry exhibitors and their wares at half price to and from the Fair, is published. Five thousand dollars are set apart, in addition to the premiums offered, as premiums for such objects of especial interest as may, in the opinion of the Awarding Committees, be deserving and are not named in the premium list. Luther Homes, New Orleans, is the Secretary.

The Dairy.

GOOD vs. POOR BUTTER.

If all the butter made in the West was a *number one* article, the receipts of the farmers would be more than double what they are at present. The fact is, very much of the butter generally thrown on this, and the markets of Western cities, would be used for soap grease (really all it is fit for), if good or even fair butter could be had generally; but, because people will have some kind of butter, and *choice* being scarce, and consequently very high, they have to take up with such as they can procure. This matter, as far as it concerns the dollars, cannot be named by hundreds of thousands, for the territory West of the Mississippi river. Why will not our farmers strive to produce the best of everything? Some one asks, why is this? well, if every question propounded to us could be answered as easily, we should have little trouble on that score.

1. Farmers themselves think it a small matter; they furnish no conveniences, because they claim none of the proceeds; these being generally (and generously?) given to the wife, ostensibly for pin money, but really to procure any little individual necessary article, for which the husband has no money. 2. Being thought of but little consequence, the cows are not brought up regularly. 3. The milk is often kept in the common kitchen or living room, exposed to the flavor of boiled cabbage or other dinner. 4. The cows have no attention, no clean shed or stable, no pure water, and no milk-producing feed. 5. The proper kind of salt and packages are not provided. 6. A sufficient number of cows are not provided to fill the firkin or package quickly; and, lastly, the family supply is taken out of the same package from day to day.

What's the Matter with the Milk?

COL. COLMAN: We have had no trouble in getting milk ready for the churn, and making very superior, nice, yellow butter, all this winter, until the past ten days. Last Tuesday and Wednesday week, the milk was kept in the dining-room for Thursday's churning, and Wednesday night was taken into another room, as usual, which was warmed by a stove, where it remained until after usual breakfast time Thursday morning, and then, at a moderate temperature, was put into a churn, churned nearly all day, and late in the afternoon the butter "come." This milk was not frozen while in the dining-room, nor overheated in the chamber. The milk saved Thursday and Friday for churning Saturday, was treated in like manner, and the butter was made in ten minutes. The milk saved on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and churned Tuesday morning was similarly treated; was churned all day, and no butter came at all. The milk saved Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, set in the family room twenty four hours; churned all day; warm water was added, but to no effect. No butter came. All of this milk "turned" well. The weather has not been as cold as some we have had this winter, the thermometer ranging from 20° to 35° above zero. Our cows (we milk two) are in good condition, being fed upon a mixed feed of boiled corn on cob, cut hay wet and mixed with wheat bran, and turnips, carrots and parsnips; kept housed at night and turned out in day. Persons professing to know, say that milk from cows affected with "milk sick" will not make butter. Our cows show no sign of sickness; so I feel safe against that cause, and think it must have some other. Charlie, a native of the Emerald isle, says some body has stolen the butter from the cows. That still is not satisfactory. So if you, or any of your many correspondents, can explain "what is the matter with the milk" and give us a way to make the butter "come," we would like to hear from you through your valuable *World*.

Fulton county, Kentucky, March 8th, 1869. K.

REPLY.—We have answered similar questions on page 101, present volume of the *Rural World*. The only true test of the temperature of cream is, the thermometer. But we expect the trouble with the cows is either in the approach of the time of calving; or the other extreme—no calves. It will sometimes happen that local causes exist of which no man can judge unless present on the spot. We do not think the difficulty permanent, nor is it uncommon.

SELECTING Cows.—A Vermont stock raiser gives the following rules for selecting cows: "First, I get a broad-side view of the animal, at the distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportion of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first-rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen, I should want a cow of reverse proportions, i. e., larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, examine, by sight or touch, the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart, and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than forty-six weeks out of every fifty-two; also, as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

1869
March 20.
XUM

Horse Department.

HORSE GOSSIP.

Most of men find it difficult to use a saddle without injury to the back of their horse; and, on this account, a great preference is given to this or that style of saddle; some preferring one shape, and another, a different make altogether. The fact in the case is, that the saddle hurts only where it does not fit on the back of the horse properly; and this is not the fault of the maker any more than a clothing dealer is at fault for not having a coat to fit the shape of every man's back and shoulders who comes along. Horses differ in shape on the back almost as much as men; and a saddle that fits well on one horse, would not suit another horse at all. The only remedy is, to arrange a pad under the saddle, that will bring the weight *equally* on every part of the back. No amount of new saddles will do any good, unless the saddle fits in a way that the pressure is equal under every part of it; and any saddle can be used, if the rider knows how to arrange the pad to suit the form of the back of the horse.

L. L. Dorsey, Esq., of Kentucky, is out in another challenge, to trot Gold Dust stock against the world. He gives his views in regard to breeding horses, and advances many new and strange ideas on that subject. Mr. D. expresses his doubts, as to the sire of Dexter being Hambletonian. In a conversation with him a short time since, he said to us that he firmly believed that not one drop of the English blood horse Messenger, runs in the veins of the thousand and one animals whose owners claim a great deal, on account of tracing their pedigree back to Messenger. He says it is not possible for horses that look so rough as many of these horses do, to have any of the blood of the high-finished, English race horse, in them; that it is bred out entirely by crossing on other stock, even if they ever had any of the fine blood they claim—which is extremely doubtful with many of them. The theory of our friend is—that in crossing, you often lose one side altogether in two or three crosses.

I believe there is much truth in what Mr. Dorsey says, for it is extremely difficult for any sensible man to think for a moment, that the many rough, club-footed, round-legged horses, scattered over the country, whose owners print in the bills with emphasis, the name of that distinguished and truly fine horse Messenger—are in any way related to this horse.

No one in this country ever kept a record of horses, except those who bred the English racing stock. No other family of horses ever had a register, until within a few years.

An effort was made once to get up a Morgan breed of horses, and some foolish people really believed they had pure blood Morgan horses. I have often heard men say their horse was a "thorough-bred Morgan;" and, so ignorant were they, in matters of this kind, that they really thought so.

We learn that Mr. John Reber, of Lancaster, Ohio, has contracted for a superb young racing stallion in England, and will import him to this country sometime next —. Mr. Reber has

been a very successful breeder of fine horses of the class named above. He imported Bonnie Scotland, who will be recollect as the winner of the grand prize at the St. Louis fair last fall. From this horse, some of our best turf horses have sprung.

The once famous trotter, Ericson, formerly named Kentucky Chief, and now owned by K. C. Barker, of Detroit, Michigan, has been sent to the stables of Mr. Enoch Lewis, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Ericson, we believe, is credited with the best trot ever made by a four-year old in this country. He was bred and raised by Mr. Lewis, who sold him to his present owner some years ago—soon after his great performance at Woodlawn, near Louisville.

GOSSIPPER.

THE NORMAN STALLION LOUIS NAPOLON.—This celebrated Norman horse is now twenty-one years old. He is said to weigh 1,650 pounds. He was imported in 1851, and has been owned in Illinois for a number of years; he is now owned by the Messrs. Dillon, of Bloomington, Ills. It is claimed that he is the sire of over four hundred stallion colts.

At the late farmers' convention at Manchester, N. H., Colonel T. S. Lang, of North Vassalboro', the owner of the famous stallion, General Knox, stated that this horse had netted him sixty thousand dollars, and increased the value of the horse stock of Maine many hundred thousands.

Answers to Correspondents.

From Henry County, Mo.

COL. COLMAN: In your issue of the 6th inst., I see that "G. F. K." of this county, wishes to know "whether it will do to set out an orchard on prairie," &c. Also, in your Feb. 27th issue, another of our citizens, writing from Windsor, advertises for a wife.

Now, I am not in the habit of writing for publication—but, as an old resident of this county, am somewhat jealous of its reputation.

1. As to "G. F. K."s" inquiry—if he means unbroken prairie, I would suggest that he scalp off the turf for three or four feet around the tree, and cultivate the space. I planted a peach orchard in unbroken prairie when I first settled in this county, and the trees barely kept alive and did not grow till cultivated. My advice would be, break your prairie at any time when the grass is green and growing, and plant your orchard in the fall. Breaking prairie in the fall or early spring, before the grass starts, does not kill the turf, and the grass will turn about and grow through the sod. If "G. F. K." means prairie soil, I would say he must be one of the numerous late arrivals, and has not had time to inform himself by observation and inquiry in his immediate neighborhood. A ride over Henry County will convince him, that it will not only do, but do exceeding well. The oldest and best orchards, with but few exceptions, all grow on what was prairie—and before I had one of my own (growing on prairie land also), I used to buy my winter's supply of fruit at them for from 20 to 25 cents per bushel, by gathering them myself in the fall; and as large and well flavored apples as I ever saw, and of many varieties. Henry county soil is deep and rich, and I believe will grow almost anything that will grow elsewhere in the same latitude.

Now as to our Windsor friend, who wants a wife, I would say he might "go further and fare worse." Henry county turns out some fine specimens as I ever saw—and I have traveled some. During the war I saw them harness the team and cultivate the entire crop, as well as do all the chores pertaining to farm life—and they are not wanting in intelligence and refinement either. At all events I would advise not to close the contract—if distant—too hastily; he might fare as some of my neighbors did in their purchase of dollar a pound seed potatoes. Advertising for a wife indeed! Where is his tongue? Persons who did not know better, might think we lived in a region where the bonnet-dance prevailed.

I have 1½ acres in Concord and Norton grape vines, planted last spring. As they made but short growth last season owing to drouth, I did not tie them up—consequently the spurs, after pruning to three eyes, stand out horizontally. Should they be

forced back to an upright position and tied to the stakes, or will they right themselves sufficiently when they begin to grow—they are very stiff and hard to bend.

W. A. D.

ASHES FOR WHEAT.—Eds. *Rural World*: Please inform me when is the proper time to apply ashes to wheat to prevent rust?

Please ask "Gossipper" what he thinks of Melbourne—a colt of the Knight of St. George—owned by Wm. R. Lewis, of Scott Co., Ky. I think him the finest horse I ever saw.

Our wheat is looking fine, and as there is a great breadth sown with us, we look for a good time coming.

B. O. D., Doniphan, Kans.

ANSWER—Unleached ashes are good as a fertilizer, and will stimulate crops to earlier maturity—and hence prevent rust. This, we think, is our correspondent's idea. Ashes should be sown as early in the season as possible, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

"Gossipper" says that when he saw Melbourne at the Georgetown Fair, three years ago, he was much pleased with him, and also with his half-brother Reward, now owned by Buckner M. Morris, of Chicago. Melbourne, he regards, as of good size and strong build, and a first-rate horse for any purpose. "Gossipper" lived for thirty years near the place where Melbourne is owned, and is thoroughly conversant with the fine stock of that section.

EDS. *RURAL WORLD*: A correspondent from Clay County, signed "D.," says that he has a Blue grass meadow which he designs sowing in wheat this fall, and asks if it would be best to break the land in July, after he has cut the grass, and prepare for winter wheat—or, cultivate a crop of corn this spring and sow wheat at the proper time in the fall.

My experience in such matters tells me that it requires a dozen times as much labor to break a Blue grass meadow in the hot days of July, when the ground is dry and hard, as it does to break it at this season of the year and cultivate a crop of corn through the spring time besides. I regard the difference in favor of plowing now and raising a corn crop, against breaking in July, as equal to more than a full corn crop—for the work of preparing sod land in hot weather for winter wheat, is much greater than the whole work of breaking and cultivating for corn in the spring.

K.

EDS. *RURAL WORLD*: 1. Can you give me any information about the Chufa or Earth Almond; its culture, and where I can obtain the plant seed? Is it grown in St. Louis county? 2. Will the Cranberry succeed here in the upland clay soils of this county? Is any change in the soil necessary by the addition of sand, for its success? Have you the plants for sale in your nursery? 3. Is the Huckleberry or Whortleberry here at home in our forests, as in the East?—or has the attempt been made already to cultivate and improve it? If so, where can the plants or seeds be obtained.

DeG., Sappington, St. Louis Co., Mo.

ANSWER—1. The Chufa was sent out by the Agricultural Department several years ago, and succeeded tolerably well. We raised it several years. The seed—or, rather small tuber, was obtained from J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. We planted in small hills, 18 inches apart each way. They are of doubtful value. 2. We think not; in the few cases in which it has been tried on the uplands here, it did nothing. There are no plants for sale in the nursery. 3. The Huckleberry is abundant on our rocky points, especially on S. W. exposures. They are much kept down by the fires and cattle. We know of no attempts at their improvement or cultivation. Where they are allowed to grow, they do well in these locations in this county without any other care.

TURNER'S SEED SOWER.—Eds. *Rural World*: In your issue of Feb. 13, you speak of "Turner's Seed Sower and Cultivator." It strikes me as being a good thing—where can it be had, and at what price?

H. McBRIDE, Johnson Co., Kan.

ANSWER—Address Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, Ill.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
Has Our Climate Changed?

It has become quite common lately to attribute the failure of fruit—particularly apples—to a change in the climate. A remarkable cold winter brings forth many predictions that our climate is changing, and the world is to be frozen up; and the opposite extreme in the weather is just as sure to be followed with predictions of a calamity no less direful—that the world is to be burned up. It seems that the word climate was made to suit such extravagant ideas. To speak of a certain climate does not indicate any particular latitude, nor any particular condition of the atmosphere, because let these conditions vary as to latitude or anything else as much as they may, they are all covered by the word climate. Then it is hard to pervert such a word from its true meaning, for it is wide enough to cover all. The definition Humboldt gives of this word, "in its most extended sense," would fill about two pages in the *Rural World*; nor is there anything in that long definition that could be called superfluous: yet this word is perverted from its true meaning in this—that the climate can be changed by artificial means. If this can be done, the word is not only of no value, but is a positive hindrance to a correct conveyance of our ideas upon a very important subject. Examples of this can be found from the fact that the failure of fruit in our wooded country is attributed to a change in the climate by removal of the forest; while the fruit fails as badly and just as mysteriously in the prairies, where there is more timber than there was when the fruit was more successful. Then if the climate can be changed by artificial means, there is no definition at all to the word—for, to plant a tree, would change the climate in that vicinity; and to cut one down would do the same thing; and to make an artificial pond, or drain a natural one, would, both alike, change the climate.

Then, to lay all these artificial changes aside—has the climate changed from natural causes? Where geological changes have taken place—to whatever extent that may be—in the same proportion the climate has changed in a natural way in that locality. Heat, in some form, is the only power from which change of climate, or change in anything else can take place.

The mean annual heat derived from the sun, or that radiated from the internal heat of the earth, as indicated by the atmosphere, has not changed to any perceptible extent, since we learned to measure its degrees. The atmosphere that controls the weather has no more power of itself to change its conditions, than have the rocks and solid portions of the earth. Nor is there any proof that it has changed, as a whole, since the creation of man. But the seasons vary and the weather is changeable; and any particular climate is a variable or uniform one, according to the frequency and intensity of these changes. And so is any particular season a variable one, according to the changes of the weather within that period. So inscrutable are these changes, that it seems as much God's design, that we should not know the future conditions of the weather, as that we do not know the future of other things. Any extreme condition of the weather is made extraordinary in proportion to the unfrequency of its occurrence; but so nearly do the same kinds of weather return within comparatively short intervals—that, when a man repeats that he never saw such weather, he generally tells that which is not strictly true. The winter of 1828 was extraordinary for a high degree of temperature, and the like of it has not returned to the Ohio valley since. That winter ice made no more than one inch thick on ponds of shallow water. On the 11th of March, 1830, in southern Indiana, peach trees were in bloom; yet there was a full crop of fruit the same year. Four years after that there was frost for five consecutive nights, in the month of May, killing thousands of forest trees after the leaves were grown. There was frost every month in that year at Indianapolis—and the same, excepting July, at Madison, Indiana. In this locality, the severest degree of cold, in December of the present winter, was one degree below zero. January was remarkable for uniformity of temperature, and until the 10th of February, the peach buds were in a condition to stand a zero freeze. Between that and the 24th, there was warm sunshine in the day-time, with but little or no freezing at nights. This so developed the buds, that the color of the bloom could be seen. On the morning of the 24th, the mercury stood at twenty degrees above zero, killing a few buds of the most tender kinds, leaving plenty for a full crop.

So far as peaches and apples are concerned, I believe that for the last ten years, they have been as exempt from killing frosts, as for any other ten years since the country was settled. That there has been, for the last few years, other causes for failure—few will deny. What these causes are, it is not easy to tell. There are probably different causes, among which climatic change is least, and change of climate the greatest.

That is, the trees change climate when they change localities from the nursery to the orchard. At least you will find on examination of old files of Agricultural papers, the coincident that when railroads were extended, that "commercial nurseries" became institutions, and the cry that young orchards were failing in the West in consequence of change of climate soon followed.

A. D. Otto, Ind.

THE JANET APPLE.

COL. COLMAN: I have read several articles in your paper recently, relating to the Janet or Genet apple.

My father moved to Missouri in 1836, from Albemarle Co., Va. I was a small boy at the time, but I remember the Janet or Genet apple—accent on last syllable. We heard nothing of *Jenneting* until we came to Missouri.

Pleasant Hill, Mo. G. C. BROADHEAD.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

MR. N. J. COLMAN: In your issue of Feb. 6th, Concord says there appears to be some confusion in the various Black Caps in cultivation. After growing them for several years, he has become convinced that the Doolittle, Miami, McCormick, or big Miami—are all the same variety.

I do not know where Concord got his Miami plants, nor do I care to know. Of one thing there is no mistake: Doolittle and Miami are certainly different. I have a large piece of each, planted same time; cultivated same way; growing side by side. The Doolittles are ripe and about gone when the Miamis are fit to pick—or a week's difference in time of ripening. The canes of Miami are stronger, growing much thicker, and there are less spines on the Miami. The wind does not blow so many down; they are firmer rooted; there is not much difference in the quality of the fruit, though I prefer the Miami of the two. There is also a decided difference in the two, about drying up. Under the same cultivation, the Miami will ripen a far larger proportion of the fruit set, than will the Doolittle. I find that mine are planted too close—six feet between the rows. Eight feet is better; planting 2 feet in the rows; trimming them 2½ feet high; using no stakes. H.

Bunker Hill, Ill.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

MR. N. J. COLMAN: I am so much pleased with Mr. Huggins' essay on the planting and care of apple orchards, that I wish to say, I heartily agree with him: and I am particularly pleased when he says he encourages the birds to come. I too, sir, have done all I can to encourage them to come on my farm, believing as he does, that they are true and welcome allies in the insect warfare, besides, their enchanting songs that inspire our inmost souls to deeds of love and gratitude to the Giver of all our joys. Indeed, sir, it made my heart ache, when I heard some of the fruit growers, at the Horticultural meeting at Bunker Hill last December, declare vengeance against the birds. But, I would say, don't kill the birds. But, you fruit growers club together and offer a good reward for a scare crow (as we farmers call it) that will scare the birds away from your fruit. In all probability, you will turn the talents of some Yankee in that direction; and, by the time your grapes and cherries are ripe, you may have something that will save the birds' lives and your fruit too, without the loss of powder and shot. But, do spare the life of the birds! Litchfield, Ill.

A. S. A.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]
Meramec Horticultural Society.

EUREKA, March 4, 1869.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the School House: President Bell in the chair.

Samples of California brandy were presented by Messrs. Crane and Letcher, of St. Louis—a most excellent article; and of Concord wine, by John S. Seymour—very good.

The question of having a plowing match, was discussed at length, when it was,

RESOLVED, That a premium of fifty dollars, in a silver testimonial, be offered to the best plowman.—And two premiums, of \$25 each, for the best plows for old and new land. A Committee of Five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, to report at next meeting, viz: Wm. Harris, John Letcher, Wm. Brown, Josias Tippett and Wm. Muir.

The development of fungoid growths was taken up, but without eliciting any definite information.

The discussion of the "Apple" was postponed till next meeting.

The President announced the next meeting to be held at the Bethel School, on the State Road, on the first Thursday of April at 10 A. M.

Wm. Muir, Sec.

Meeting of the Douglas County, Kansas, Horticultural Society.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society, met at the office of Capt. James Christian, March 2d. The meeting was called to order by the President, and the Secretary being absent, Geo. C. Brackett was chosen Secretary pro-tem. The reading of the minutes being dispensed with, Mr. Brackett called attention to a report of the last meeting's proceedings as published in the daily State Journal, claiming that the reporter misunderstood the remarks of one of the members.—This raised quite a tempest, but the member supposed to be misrepresented, arose and stated that the remarks of the reporter were correct as far as stated, but that he did not go far enough. In substance, the report was correct. Mr. Joseph Savage read an essay on apple culture.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Savage for his very interesting address. Then followed a discussion by several members on different parts of the address, some approving and some condemning—Mr. Brackett still clinging to his pet idea, that trees are like animals, and ought to be developed to their greatest perfection before fruit is expected. He pitched into the essay, in reference to tree mutilation, as being contrary to vegetable physiology.

In reply, Mr. Savage made some very sensible and timely remarks on the idea of following old beaten paths. He suggested this idea some two or three years ago, and it brought down upon him the wrath of certain old nurserymen; but he could not help it; it worked well with him, and he found it profitable. He did not look on it as a sin to kill a tree, if he succeeded in making it bear him a good crop of nice apples five or six years sooner. The young trees cost but a trifle. He still adhered to his former doctrine (notwithstanding what has been said against it) of close planting the trees and trimming, so as to bring them into early bearing. In a new country like this, where fruit is scarce, he would recommend all to force a portion of their trees to insure early fruit.

Mr. Bryam fully coincided with Mr. Savage's views of close planting and early fruiting.

The discussion was prolonged by a number of members, on the subject of the essay and other matters, when the meeting adjourned until the next regular meeting, March 16th.

C.

NOTES ON THE SEASON.

A correspondent sends the following:

Catawba, badly killed; Clinton, unhurt; Hartford, about four joints of tips killed; Concord, about two joints of tips killed; N. C. Seedling, about one joint of tips killed; Mary Ann, barely tipped; peaches, about all killed; late winter wheat, very badly frozen out—early sown, in very fair condition. Have not examined apples, pears, cherries and plums. Snow to the depth of three inches fell here last night.

Barry, Mo., Mar. 11th.

The Fruit Growers' Association at Rochester, have been discussing whether it pays to raise a large crop of a prolific variety, or a few of the choice and high-priced sorts. One gentleman said that in Rochester it cost six cents to grow a quart of Wilson strawberries. The testimony was that, it is more profitable to raise the finer varieties.

The Vineyard.

GRAPE DISEASE.

Few subjects have engaged the attention of practical men more widely or earnestly, than the "Rot and Mildew" in the grape. Well may this disease engross so much attention, as it stands like an "unkindly ghost" at the door of the vineyardist; at all times marring his pleasures, and often blighting in a day the labors of months, and robbing him of the reward of his industry and care.

The theories that are supposed, by ardent enthusiasts, to underlie this Rot—are various, and comprise almost every conceivable natural action and phenomenon of vegetable life. By one, it is traceable to the mechanical structure of the soil; by another, to its chemical elements; by another, to its relative position—some find the cause in the rain, clouds, air or temperature—some again, think it springs from a defect in constitutional vigor, which is incidental to, and inseparable from, certain varieties.

This multiplicity of opinion on the nature of the disease, has given rise to a corresponding diversity in the remedies proposed.

There are a few considerations that appear of great importance. There are quite a number of persons who claim to be in possession of remedies. While we have no sympathy with the host of nostrum mongers and empirical cure-all, so persistently urged in every form of disease, the opposite extreme is to be avoided: that of rejecting every remedy proposed, because the mode of its operation is unknown.

Foremost among the remedial agents is, the application of sulphur, lime, ashes, or road-dust, by the bellows, which has been attended with such beneficial results in France, and have been, so far, valuable in this country, when applied at a very early period. Its action is, perhaps, more certain as a preventive than as a cure. With many of these applications, much depends upon their prompt application.

Mr. Summer, of Pomaria, South Carolina, and Mr. Goebel, of St. Louis, both claim to have discovered a remedy. Both of these men stand high in the estimation of their acquaintances. Of the absolute value of their remedies, we cannot speak from personal experience, but hope to be able to give a positive opinion during the coming season.

It may seem, to some, strange that there should be any hope of obtaining any one remedy for a disease that seems to have its origin in such a diversity of conditions. We find that there is much of this disease traceable, as inhering in varieties, as depending on mere location, or culture, or pruning, or composition of the soil; and, however much the causes do diverge, they seem to culminate in a fungoid condition, that, by abstracting the nutrient elements in the plant, or by acting as a direct poison—destroy its vitality. As in animals, cold, wet, exposure, insufficiency of food, or over-working—will, singly or unitedly, produce itch, mange, lousiness, and these will end in death—so it may be with the vine. And, ages before the true nature of itch and mange was known, it was an established fact in medicine,

that sulphur was a complete remedy; and all the researches of science have failed to improve upon this. So we may find it more easy and successful to apply some such medicament, than to control the conditions that are productive of the disease. We thus early call attention to this subject, as the time for observation and experiment is now approaching; and the importance of the subject justifies extended inquiry in every possible channel. There is no point too insignificant to attend to, and no fact connected with the nature, progress, governing conditions, or remedies—but will be of value, if tending to a clearer understanding of the disease or the discovery of a cure.

WHEN TO CUT TIMBER.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: The wise man said, There is a time for everything under the sun. But, the unanswered question has been, when is the time? Your correspondent, Hon. F. Muench, in a former issue, fixes the time when for some things. "The worst time to cut timber is, in May, when the sap is most copiously ascending; and the best time in July." These he states, are the results of his own experience. That much, then, is settled by facts observed—this is the way to settle such and similar questions. A fact, says Webster, "is an effect produced." But, there is no effect without a cause: what, then, is the cause or causes of the facts stated by Mr. Muench?

In my lecture on the "Economy of Vegetation," delivered in January at the Illinois Industrial University, I stated the cause, and from the cause inferred the effects theoretically; which, by a strange coincidence, agree with the dates given by Mr. Muench. My argument, in brief, ran about as follows: In the seed, the mother plant stores up starch enough to serve the plantlet until it is organized and can supply itself. When the store is exhausted, longitudinal growth for the season stops; and, during the remainder of the season, the plant is employed in laying up a store of starch for longitudinal growth the next year. Growth the next year continues until the stores of starch laid up are exhausted; which is about the summer solstice (June 20.) This is repeated from year to year, until the little embryo of the acorn becomes the giant oak of the forest. I however made three allotments of work for the plant—first, the vernal growth or longitudinal extension, ending about June 25th; second, lateral growth of the cambium, and bast cells, lasting until about the 1st of August; third, production of starch and alkaloids, and storing the former in the cambium and albumen, both of the stem and roots, but more copiously in the roots until the close of the season. The alkaloids stored in the bark and bast are the medicinal properties of the plant, and are often highly poisonous. The process of digestion of starch I showed to be—first, conversion into compounds isomeric with starch; second, these into albumen and the albuminoids; and, finally, these latter into cellulose and parenchyma, which form the organic structure.

Now, since longitudinal growth ends with the exhaustion of starch; and lateral growth before its production for reserve the next year—

the inference drawn was, that wood cut in July, would be more durable than at any other time, for two reasons: no starch to nourish worms, and no albumen to cause decay. That the worst time was May; because then the starch was nearly all transformed into albumen and its compounds; and albumen being an azotized compound, was like all compounds containing nitrogen—very unstable. In fact, the albumen in fresh meat, is the cause of its rapid decay. The reason why the best time to kill sprouts was in July and August, was, because they had not yet laid up starch for growth next year. Late summer pruning of the grape vine was condemned, for the same reason. It was suggested that the time for cutting Timothy could be determined on the same principle; and so of other practical applications, which could be made available to the farmer in his operations.

JOHN H. TICE.

TIME TO CUT TIMBER.—J. H. P., Dyersburg, Tenn., writes: "The best time to cut timber, to prevent its being eaten up by the worms, is in February." He has found that, by boring a hole, six inches deep, slanting downward near the ground, with an inch auger, and putting about half a pint of linseed oil in it, then plugging up with a cork, will cause the post to last fifteen or twenty years. The hole has to be refilled with the oil every third year.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.

FEBRUARY, 1869.

Thermometer in open air, in the shade.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
28°.8	45°.1	34°.2	30°.0

Maximum temp. 76°.5, on the 12th.
Minimum " 5°.5, on the 28th.

Range, 71°.0 degrees.

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
27°.6	38°.9	32°.2	32°.9

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
29.535	29.495	29.503	29.511

Maximum, 30.033, on the 28th, 7 A. M.
Minimum, 29.009, on the 3d, 7 A. M.

Range, 1.024 inches.

Rain on the 2d, 8th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 21st.
Snow on the 3d and 22d.
Total amount of rain and melted snow, 2.45 inches.

Depth of snow, 2½ inches.

Average temp.	Rain.
February, 1866, 29°.7	2.24 inches.
February, 1867, 38°.1	3.48 "
February, 1868, 33°.2	0.82 "
February, 1869, 36°.0	2.45 "

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH THE 12TH, 1869.

The past week has been one of a most disagreeable character, well calculated to cause the farmer to feel dull. The 6th began with a very high wind, continuing cold all day. On the 7th a few drops of rain and hail, which varied with rain and snow, till the evening of the 10th. The wind which had been mostly in the East, settled in the West and N. W., freezing all up quite hard. On the 12th, it brightened up very much, the temperature rising rapidly and high. Wild geese passed to the North, and flocks of the passenger pigeons were frequent.

The entire appearances are now of a much more pleasant and settled character than have been for the last three weeks.

Mean of the week, 33°.61°.

Maximum on the 12th, at 2 P. M., 60°.

Minimum on the 6th, at 7 A. M., 7°.

Range, 53°.

1869.

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Colman's Rural World.

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Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FRUIT LANDS.

We are daily having inquiries from parties residing in other States, for cheap fruit lands. We think the lands lying on the I. M. R. R., are among the best in the State for fruit purposes, and being due south of St. Louis much can be gained in earliness. Mr. G. W. Kent, of Farmington, Mo., owns some fifteen hundred acres of good fruit land about eighty miles south of St. Louis on the line of this railroad. This land has several improvements upon it, and can be had from five to ten dollars per acre. Parties wishing to purchase can address him as above.

THE MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, for January, 1869, has reached us. From this we glean that the entire wheat crop was fully average in quantity and quality; that the area sown last fall is larger than usual, and the appearance of the crop is above average. The price is very much lower than for several years past.

The corn crop has not been quite as large as expected; but good on the whole; there is quite considerable complaint of "musty" corn. In potatoes, the crop is good and the price low.

In sugar, the importations have exceeded the previous year, and the production in the United States is also larger. The rise in the price at present is entirely owing to the disturbances in Cuba.

This issue of the report has a good paper on "Forests," by the Hon. J. M. Edmunds. It contains many excellent ideas, and shows that the treeless plains can be covered with forest without great effort. "By plowing large tracts in the vicinity of the timbered belts, and leaving the upturned soil uncultivated to receive the seeds scattered by the birds and wind—the growth of forest plants would be aided and multiplied to an indefinite extent, and thus millions of trees might be grown in place of the hundreds which now struggle up through the unbroken sward." We are pleased to see this "Forest" question coming up in every quarter. A practical public opinion will thus be created on the subject.

SALES OF SHORT-HORNS.—D. McMillan reports the following sales:—To Edward Iles, Springfield, Ills., Mary Washington, by imp Challenger, 324; dam, Sarah Gaudy, by Wellington, 2,365. Clementine, by Sir Robt. Alexander, 3,440; dam, Sallie Bell, by Afton, 1,178. Escort, by Duke of Madison; dam, Clementine, &c. Frederika, by Gen. Grant, 4,825; dam, 4th Duchess of Oakland, by Duke of Thordendale, 2,787.

To J. R. Erwin, Princeton, Ind., Airdrie, Duke of Oakland, by 11th Duke of Airdrie; dam, Highland Lady, by imp. King Alfred, 3,053 (14,760).

To John A. Foos, Marion Co., Ohio, Grand Commander, by Gen. Grant, 4,825; dam, Lucy, by Young Marquis, 3,603.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Some time ago, the Legislature of Ohio appointed a committee to name a location for the proposed agricultural college. This committee has decided in favor of Urbana, Champaign county. The Champaigners seem to be great patrons of agricultural schools.

The wheat crop in this county, has suffered on account of the changeable freezing and thawing weather, but we are gratified at the report of some of our best farmers, that it is not as bad as they expected some time ago. The breadth of land sown is much larger than ever before.—[Howard county Advertiser.]

FROM SOUTH-WEST Mo.—Thomas Dolby writes us from Neosho, March the 2d, 1869, as follows: "Fruit buds all right here, as the thermometer has only been down to about zero twice during the winter; namely Dec. 10th and Feb. 23d. I believe the Newton county frogs a little ahead, as I heard their singing for the first time this year on the 6th of Feb. Have commenced to sow oats."

GARDENER WANTED.—Hon. L. Salisbury, of Salisbury, Chariton Co., Mo., wishes to engage a Gardener. Any one wanting a situation, cannot find a better man in Missouri than Mr. Salisbury.

E. Y. Teas, the well-known nurseryman, of Richmond, Indiana, says that the impression of his having moved to Missouri, now believed by many, is all a mistake. He is still at his old headquarters. A brother of Mr. Teas is making a new home in Mo.

On Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, St. Louis experienced the rather singular phenomenon of a snow storm accompanied by lightning and thunder. This morning the thermometer stood at 15° below 0.

TAKE NOTICE.

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutting Melon, provided stamped envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them—and not otherwise.

The Pacific railroad is now open, and letter-mails will hereafter be sent overland. Newspaper mails will go by steamer.

EGGS.—From Hencken's store, near the edge of St. Louis Co., three hundred dozen of eggs have been taken each week, for the last six weeks. This is good for one of about twenty stores in the township.

RESIGNATION.—The resignation of Jonathan Periam, Esq., Farm Superintendent of Illinois Agricultural College, at Champaign, has been accepted, and his place as Model Farmer is to be filled by Prof. Bliss, of the faculty, who we learn is well qualified to assume the responsible position. Mr. Periam goes to Chatsworth, Ills., and will henceforth be identified with the beet sugar interest of that place. He can raise the beets if any body can.

BOOK NOTICES.

GRAY'S SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK OF BOTANY.—Through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., New York, we are in receipt of the above work, which we have examined with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

Prof. Asa Gray has long been considered standard authority on the Botany of the United States, and his "Lessons" and "Manual" have probably done more to promote the study of this delightful branch of natural history than the works of any other American author.

"The School and Field Book of Botany," though combining the main features of "First Lessons" with the analytical tables of the "Manual," is not a revised edition of either, but an entirely new work, written to supply a long-felt need of a portable and reliable reference book on this particular science.

The chapters on structural botany and vegetable physiology, are expressed in a style at once concise and simple, and, with the numerous and wonderfully accurate illustrations, cannot fail to convey the correct idea to the learner and impress it indelibly upon his mind.

The analytical key to the natural orders, contains careful descriptions of our indigenous Flora, and also of such exotics as are of common garden and greenhouse culture—the latter being a new and very desirable feature of the work. To these is appended a glossary of botanical terms, the most extensive and complete of any we have yet met with.

Altogether we feel convinced that the "School and Field Book" is the desideratum in its line, and destined to become the most popular work on botany yet given to the public. Price \$2.50. For sale at the office of the Rural World.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY, Reed and Tuttle, 115 Madison St., Chicago. We have received a copy of this new journal, devoted to literature, biography, and the interests of the West. Its contents are good, and will be eagerly read by a wide circle of readers in the West. "How and what to eat," is a most excellent article.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC ADVOCATE, Jas. E. Munson, 117 Nassau St., N. Y. This is but a sample of a new journal, and will no doubt improve as it proceeds. We have used this art for over twenty-five years, and can speak unhesitatingly in its favor.

Nothing can be of greater use to a progressive young man; to the student, it is invaluable.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF AUTHORS.—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are about to issue the completion of Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors,"—the first volume of which was published some years since by Mr. G. W. Childs. Persons desiring Vols. II. and III. uniform with the original edition of Vol. I., to complete their sets, are invited to send their names to the publishers.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,

March 16th, 1869.

The recent incoming of a new administration, has its effect upon the general monetary arrangement of commerce. No large mercantile operations are entered into, because of the uncertainty of the temper and policy of the new head of the National Treasury. Yet we have no reason to feel uneasy. The contraction of the currency will be gradual, and the resumption of specie payment is yet in the future. In the mean time, every wise business-man will shape his course so as not to be caught "napping." Our markets, as far as grain, cattle, provisions, and hogs are concerned, have been quiet; and we could consistently refer to our last week's reports as valid for this week also. But the "Rural World" gets into new hands every week, and for those, and such as do not preserve their papers (we hope there are but few who do not preserve them), we must complete our task, and do it cheerfully. Wheat and flour are dull and lower; many of our Millers are out of the market, and buyers are few. Provisions quiet, but firm. Hides and tallow in demand, and firmer. We quote:

TOBACCO—Strong and active, for new, common fillers. Sound conditioned new lugs, \$4@6; unsound and common old, \$6@8; sound do, \$8@9 50; dark factory, dried shippers, \$9@11; medium bright fillers, \$13@16.

HEMP—Not much doing. Choice dressed would bring \$245 per ton.

FLOUR—Although generally quoted dull and lower, is retailing at a slight advance. Choice XXX, \$3 25; family, \$3 50.

RYE FLOUR—Country dull, \$6 50@7 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—Spring, very dull and easier, with large receipts for this time of year. Spring, range \$1 10@1 23; red and white winter, range from \$1 40@1 50, according to quality, cleanliness, color, &c.

CORN—Dull and lower. Yellow mixed, 57@60c; 1 pure white, or yellow, 60@65c per bus.

OATS—Lower and declining. Choice to fancy white, 63@65c; mixed and common, 58@62c per bus.

BARLEY—This is the first time for six months that barley has been quoted lower and on a decline, although the market has fluctuated little at times.—Prime Illinois malting, \$1 75@1 90; Iowa, \$2.

HAY—Slightly depressed. Range of market, \$21@23 50 per ton.

LARD—At 18c per lb.

TALLOW—In demand and firmer. Prime at 11c.

HIDES—Very firm. We quote dry flint active at 25 1/2c; dry salt inactive at 21@21 1/2c; green do, stiff at 11 1/2@12c.

WOOL—We quote: Tab-washed, 52@54c; do and picked, 54@56c; fleece-washed, 37@45c; unwashed, 27@33c.

POTATOES—Sale 15 bbls peachblows (from store) at \$2 50.

SEEDS—Flax, \$2 25@2 35. Timothy very much lower and demoralized.

BEANS—Common white, at \$2 10; choice medium at \$3 50.

LUMBER—Sales Saturday on the levee: 20,000 feet hewed red cedar at \$30 per M; 100,000 feet sawed do at \$32 50, and 6000 feet Y. P. flooring at \$25.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice scarce, active and advancing.

APPLES—common at 10c; strictly prime at 13@13 1/2c.

Peaches—at \$5 50; ordinary at \$5.

Eggs—Firm but inactive, at 18@20c.

BUTTER—Scarce, active and firm. We quote common, 24@28c; medium, 30@35c; prime, 36@38c; choice roll, 39@40c; choice and extra packed, 40@42c.

POULTRY—Nothing in market. Would have ready sale, if offered at \$4 50@5 50 per doz for chickens, and 18@20c per lb. for turkeys.

ROTA BAGAS—Sales 30 bbls at \$1 15 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—We quote at \$250@350.

REFINED SUGARS, Etc.—Lower. Bolcher's card of the 15th quotes: Crushed and powdered sugars, 17 1/2@17 1/2c; granulated, 17 1/2c; coffee, 15 1/2@16 1/2c; sugar loaf syrup, \$1 25; golden do, \$1 10; S. H. S. Molasses, 85c.

APPLES—Scarce. Common to choice, 3 1/2 bbl, \$4 50@7 50.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 3 1/2 lb, 75c.

PEAS—Green, 3 1/2 bbl, \$2 65@2 75.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Receipts of cattle less than the preceding week, but equal to butchers' demand; few of extra quality coming in. As to hogs, the cold weather has favored slaughtering, and the last of the hog crop has been brought forward. Those of our readers, who took our advice of early winter, viz.: to fatten good sized hogs, have found it to pay. For good, fat cattle, the market ranges from \$5 50 to \$7; store cattle bring \$4@5, and are often sold at so much per head. Hogs bring from \$3 25 to \$10, according to weight and quality. Sheep from \$3 25 to \$5 50.



"THY KINGDOM COME."

Now, in the heat and burden of the day, Father, 'twere faithless of thy child to pray That Thou shouldst call me to Thyself away: Nay, rather I will kneel, and kneeling, say,

Father—"Thy will be done."

Yet the work presses, and the hands hang down, And in much weeping is the good seed sown: Oh! for the harvest, and the bringing home, Oh! for the Master's Presence with his own,

Father—"Thy Kingdom come."

THE COMING GIRL.

COL. COLMAN: The Coming Girl was the heading of an article in your paper of March 6th; and, though I am the mother of two daughters—yet I am not at all anxious to see them married and should not feel at all distressed if they were both to die *Old Maids*—(as woman, for many reasons besides the fact that she cannot get a man to unite his fortunes with her's)—is derisively called. That term has ceased to be a reproach, and many a married woman wishes that she was an *Old Maid*, without the cares of a family and the disgrace of a drunken husband.

The coming girl will vote—so says the article—and, if she does, it will not be that she cares particularly to do so; but, because she will think that society will be made better for her so doing. In every generation since the Fall, woman has endeavored to adapt herself to the wishes of man. If he is strong-minded and just, caring little for the fashions and privations of life—so is she; if he casts off the restraints and well-being of good society—so does she. It is not woman's fault, that our present generation suffers, for man rules as inexorably as he ever did; if it were not so, why is she knocking at the doors of our Legislative halls for admittance; and why is she compelled now, as ever, to resort to means (to obtain her wishes) that she abhors? The coming girl, in my estimation, will be just what the coming boy will make her—no more nor less. M. S. M.

St. Louis, Mar. 5th.

THE WIFE.

Once let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband—not useful, nor valuable, not convenient simply, but lovely and beloved—let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attention; let her feel that her care and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, her judgment respected in matters with which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in fulfillment of the marriage vow—and she will be to her husband, children, and society a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain, and toil, and anxiety—for her husband's love is to her a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer—but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, and looks, and deeds—(for I have not one spark

of faith in love that never crops out)—is to a house without love, as a person to a machine; one is life, the other is mechanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other; but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, an aggressive, penetrating, and pervading brightness, to which the former is a stranger. The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over it. She is full of devices and plots, and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She, herself, is a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is heaven, and heaven is love."—Henry Ward Beecher.

LIGHT.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Sir Isaac Newton discovered the attraction of gravitation, and was aware that there was an opposing centrifugal force, but he was wholly ignorant of its nature. He was misled by the teachings of his day, that light was not an element; and failed, strangely enough, to discover it.

I claim to be the true discoverer of this power—that it is simply light that sustains and spreads out the starry heavens.

It emanates from the sun, and other luminous bodies, in great volume and with great force and velocity. The power of light is sufficient to repulse, drive, or float off, this earth, and the other planets belonging to our solar system, to a certain distance from the sun, which is in every instance to be determined according to their respective densities, or the affinity which the sun possesses for them, and also according to the particular strata of light in which they move around the sun. When thus driven off by the power of the sun's light, they find an equilibrium in its light, adjusted between its repulsive power and the sun's attraction. There they would all remain stationary and fixed, without performing any revolutions, if the sun did not revolve.

But the sun does revolve; and as it revolves, its light, also, revolves with it; and as the light revolves, it strikes the fourth part of the earth and the planets next to the sun with great projectile power, and drives them forward in their orbits around the sun, and at the same time compels them to turn on their own axes—because the light travels nearly fifteen times as fast as our cumbrous earth, and consequently does not exert any projectile force in the front of its course in its orbits.

The sun revolves from left to right, to those planets situated in the light of its southern hemisphere; and from right to left, to those in the northern. The planets all revolve in the same course that the sun revolves—for they are compelled to do so by the force of its light. The earth and planets revolve on their own axes contrary to the sun. The sun throws off light with greater power at the equator than at the poles. Hence, if the planets, Saturn or Uranus, were placed over the poles of the sun, their densities would cause them to approach much nearer to it; and if they were precisely over the poles of the sun, they would not revolve on their axes nor in any orbit, but appear as fixed stars.

The light issues from the sun in all directions, and revolves above and below the sun's equator in basin or funnel-shape; and may (and in fact does) drive planets in their orbits, the planes of which are not through the centre of the sun, but far above it. This earth is an example. It revolves in an orbit far above the sun. If otherwise, the large planets Jupiter, Saturn and others, revolve in the light of the sun's southern hemisphere and have the planes of their orbits far below the sun.

The large stars apparently in the region of the North star prove my philosophy to be correct—and so do those of the southern hemisphere and its influence. The temperatures of

phere. There are numerous planets belonging to our solar system which have been attributed to others. The planets never cross each other's courses—which also proves my discovery to be correct.

The moon revolves around the earth by the aid, chiefly, of reflected light. At new moon she is in the dense light of the sun and also the reflected light of the earth; her density is not sufficient to remain there, so she is forced or driven out, by the reflected light of our earth, to the first quarter, apparently, above our earth. The attraction of the earth and projectile force given by the strong light at her position at the new-moon-phase, carry her in a curved line beyond the earth's orbit, in opposition to the sun where she presents the full moon. She would then fly to the earth—as the sun and the earth both attract her; but her own reflected light, which is now thrown strongly against the earth, bears her away. At the full-moon-phase, she is too far from the sun for her density; and consequently begins to return. She is borne around our earth, when without its orbit, by her own reflected light, and by that of our earth while within it; and while seeking a denser light she passes on to the third quarter, and then on to the new-moon-phase—and so on forever, and this chiefly by reflected light, but combined with the attraction of the earth and sun. The revolution of the moon on her own axis, is destroyed by the earth's attraction and by reflected light causing her poles to be inverted. The poles of the planets have much influence with their revolutions on their own axes.

Reflected light has and will forever prevent collisions among the planets. The philosophy I advance, is far superior to that of Newton—His supposes a nice equilibrium, which, if for a moment lost, would cause all the planets to fly off into void space or fly to the sun. Such can not be the fact. God, in his wisdom and power, would not, nor did not create the universe on such a rickety plan. The whole is characterized by firmness, harmony, equanimity and eternity. For illustration, take our earth, if possible millions of miles farther from the sun or to the sun, and when released it will sink or rebound to its present orbit and revolve as now; because there is its only proper strata of light, and no equilibrium can be found for it anywhere else; and so of all the planets and fixed stars—if all grouped into a comparatively small constellation—when released, they would all rebound to their proper places by the force of their own lights. The light of one luminary compels the others to remain in their proper positions and to revolve on their own axes, thus driving their own planets in their orbits, and on their respective axes. No disaster ever has, or can befall any of the heavenly bodies.

Our solar system is an inferior one. There are a second grade of systems, and all are crowned with a third grand system. These higher systems drive comets through ours, and their eccentric orbits may be explained from the fact that they are merely seeking a light suited to their densities. Their composition is such that the sun has but little attraction for them, and its light but little power over them. Like the visible things of earth, they are after their own kind, and God has arranged the whole with admirable harmony. Dirt and slime are the proper elements for the worms—water for the fishes—air for man and animals—and light for the heavenly bodies, God and his angels. The frog would not exchange the slime of his pond for the splendor and elegance of the king's palace.

Light is a grand element, and not only sustains the starry heavens, but has produced them. It begets them, as this earth begets vegetation. The planets are indebted to it for their existence, for their rotundity, for their revolutions, as our earth is for its seasons—though heat and cold do not any where exist, aside from our atmosphere and its influence. The temperatures of

the sun and all other celestial bodies, unless surrounded with air as this earth, are of the most equable, serene and joyful description, and instead of destroying, prolong life eternally. I shall publish my views more extendedly the present year in a work entitled, "A philosophy of Heaven, Earth and the Millennium." I have submitted my philosophy to learned professors of Europe and America, and will shortly receive their answers, if they are not too diffident. I am not fearful of their verdict. If against me, I have reason, facts and the authority of the Bible to aid me.

Light is "the leaven" spoken of by Christ in his similitude of the kingdom of God—and I affirm that he was a powerful philosopher, and taught the doctrines I now advocate—and I hope philosophers will agree with me in saying, that science proves his divinity.

As to the Millennium, I am not a false prophet as to its time—but endeavor only to prove that it will be an astronomical event, caused by the passage of a celestial body in its orbit; which will be, from its proximity, more luminous than the sun; and, for the time, will dispel strife, sin, pain, hunger, death, &c., from the earth, and thus bind Satan, and prepare the way for the second advent of Christ and the angels.

I would be thankful to learned astronomers for their opinions, even, if against me.

Respectfully,

Verailles, Mo., Feb. 15. JAMES A. SPURLOCK.

THE COMING GIRL AGAIN.

MR. COLMAN: Allow me, through your columns, to answer the article in your last number headed, "The Coming Girl."

It is probable she will vote—the progress of civilization demands it; and it is to be hoped she will be educated with such a degree of self-reliance, as to be able to live without the aid and rule of a husband; that she may be so useful to the world and the promoter of so much happiness, that the term, "Old Maid," will cease to be a stigma, and become one of honor; that she will read her Bible, and be governed by its divine precepts: but, extend the limits of her reading beyond that and the cookery book, until it embraces History, Science and Political Economy; and, that her life will be so regulated, that she will have no more necessity to walk five miles a day for health, than the coming boy; and will have the same opportunity and privilege to ride that distance, when occasion demands her to make it.

OLD MAID.

& Louis, Mar. 6th.

A File for the Rural World.

MR. RURAL WORLD: I like your plan of publishing the *Rural* in half yearly volumes, for convenience in binding. As you are continually getting new subscribers, I will give you my plan for their benefit: I dress out two nice strips the length of the paper and make four holes in each, to correspond; then take a stick with ink, and dot each paper through the holes. I have a shoe punch with which I make holes. Then clap a stick on each side, take a darning needle, and strong thread, and sew them firmly. This will give a strong, cheap-bound volume, to refer to any time. I like to read your paper, feeling that I am getting my money back.—Find into the old toby dreamers, that call themselves farmers, and let them know that this is an age of progress, and should be so improving as well as anything else. A SUBSCRIBER.

(FIRM ESTABLISHED IN 1848.)
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"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machines!

MANUFACTURED BY THEM AT

Battle Creek, : : : Michigan.

TO FARMERS & THRESHERMEN!

It should be for your mutual interest to buy and employ the VERY BEST Threshing Machines in use. The Farmer desires to have his Grain Threshed, Cleaned and Saved, to the best advantage, and the Thresher should desire to obtain the best and most improved style of Machine, in order to meet the Farmers' wants, and at the same time do the work expeditiously and with profit. Consideration is asked to some of the claims advanced in favor of the Nichols & Shepard Machines over other kinds. Some of the Points of Excellence and Superiority:

The plan of Separation is entirely different. No "Canvas Apron," "Raddles," "Beaters," nor "Pickers," are used. The Straw is thoroughly agitated by means of "lifting fingers," that begin to shake the straw the instant it leaves the cylinder, and can be adjusted (even while the machine is running), so as to give the straw any necessary amount of shaking, thus ensuring a perfect separation, in all kinds and conditions of Grain, and equally when the Machine is "crowded" to its fullest threshing capacity, as when threshing at ordinary speed. A marked advantage over other kinds, which have but limited facilities for separation at best, and act on all kinds of straw in the same manner.

The Superior Separating qualities of the "Vibrator" thus furnish a large additional profit to the Threshermen from increased earnings; and at the same time it is safe to say that the extra saving of grain to the Farmer, over the best of other Machines, is far more than enough to pay all the threshing bills.

The remarkable simplicity of construction of the "Vibrator" as compared with other machines, is very striking. It uses but 10 Pulleys and face wheels, where others have 35 to 45; only 19 Boxes, where others have 26 to 34; only 9 Shafts, where others have 13 to 16; only 3 Belts (besides stacker belt), where others have 7 to 10; only 2 Cog Wheels, where others have 6 to 8, or more; only 19 journals and places to be lubricated, where others have 32 to 40 or more. The consequent ease of management, durability, freedom from breakages, cheapness of repairing, ease of draft and adaptation to general use, is strikingly manifest.

This Machine leaves no "Litterings" or "Scatterings" under the Machine. The dirty and unprofitable "cleaning up" necessary with others, is entirely avoided in the "Vibrator." When the last bundle is fed, the work is all done, and the Machine ready to pull up. Another good item of profit, as well as comfort, to Farmers and Threshermen.

The Fan Mill is large and capacious, with ample blast to take out all the foul stuff, and clean the grain fit for market, and yet not "blow any over." GRAIN DEALERS and MILLERS frequently pay an extra price for grain coming from this Machine.

The sieves are very large, measuring over eleven square feet of surface, and can easily take care of all the grain that comes to them. Never require "poking" or "scrapping," and do not "clog" nor fill up. They run for hours and days without the watchful care so necessary with many others.

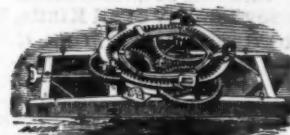
The "Vibrator" cannot be "clogged" or "choked up" by any thing that can be fed through cylinder. Hence it is peculiarly adapted to handle Long or Wet Straw, "Headed" Grain, Long Oats, Barley, Rye, etc., where other machines often entirely fail, or work imperfectly.

For Flax and Timothy Seed, it is decidedly advantageous, having no Beaters, Pickers, nor Shafts, to "wind" or impede the free passage of the straw. It THRESHES, CLEANS and SAVES, these seeds

equally as well and easy as it does Grain, and only requires a change of Sieves to change from one to the other.

Many farmers say it is more profitable to employ the Nichols & Shepard "Vibrator" at full prices, than any other Thresher for nothing, and they generally command an extra price per bushel. THE

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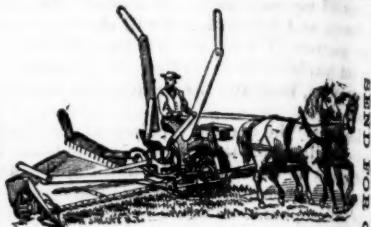
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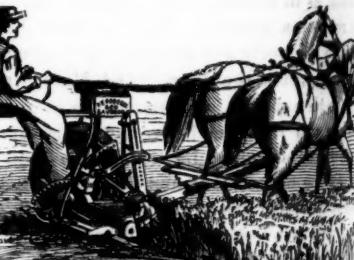
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Honeycomb Quilts, Cylinder Watch, 4 yards double
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26 Courtland Street, New York.

\$3000\$ SALARY. Address, U. S. PIANO CO. N. Y.

GET THE BEST!—Prices Reduced!—100,000
Kittatinny Blackberry, Philadelphia and Clarke
Raspberries, all grown from the original stock. The
Fruit sold for \$16 per bushel. Send for Catalogues.
WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.



TO THE WORKING CLASS:—I am now prepared to
furnish all classes with constant employment at their
homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments.
Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to \$5
per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex,
and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men.
Great inducements are offered those who will devote
their whole time to the business; and, that every person
who sees this notice, may send me their address
and test the business for themselves, I make the fol-
lowing unparalleled offer: To all who are not well
satisfied with the business, I will send \$1 to pay for
the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions,
&c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Ad-
dress E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

THE TANITE EMERY WHEEL Cuts fast, does
not glaze, gum, heat or smell, and is cheap. For cir-
culars, address THE TANITE CO., Stroudsburg, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT that Pays. For particulars, ad-
dress, S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

SMALL FRUIT. INSTRUCTOR.

32 PAGES of Plain Directions for Planting
and Cultivating, for FAMILY as well as market garden,
and marketing all Small Fruits. Written from 20
years' experience, and gives all the information of the
large and more costly works so as to put new begin-
ners on equal footing with old fruit-growers. We
have hundreds of testimonials of which the following
from Rev. H. W. Beecher is a sample: "Your direc-
tions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are
the best I have ever seen." Price 10 cents. Whole-
sale and retail lists of our plants sent by mail free on
application. Address, PURDY & JOHNSTON, Pal-
myra, N. Y., or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend,
Indiana.

ja 23-1am t April.

1,000 Barrels SEED POTATOES.
 Early Rose, \$1 per pound; three pounds, \$2.
 Early Goodrich and Harrison potatoes, \$2 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. Warranted pure and true to name. Send for catalogue. J. K. HUDSON, feb27 tap17 Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

The new edition of our Descriptive and Illustrated Small Fruit Catalogue of 52 pages, And Price List of 16 pages, are now issued, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents. They contain a colored plate of the

MARTHA (White Concord) GRAPE.
 Illustrations of the

JUCUNDA, "Our No. 700," and FILLMORE Strawberries; Hornet and Philadelphia RASPBERRIES; Kittatinny and Rochelle BLACKBERRIES; Cherry and White Grape CURRANTS;

Also, descriptions of The leading Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.,

With interesting accounts of some of the newer kinds—considerations that should influence purchasers in the choice of Nursery stock—the causes of failure in Small Fruit culture and the requisites of success—select lists by mail and otherwise—the value of pot-grown strawberry plants—lists of Strawberries for market purposes and home use, distant and convenient market—early, medium and late varieties in the order we esteem them—reports and letters of committee and eminent fruit growers, who have visited our grounds to examine our varieties, modes of culture, and system of handling fruit.

All Growers, whether they wish to purchase our stocks or not, will find these two pamphlets of 68 pages, of great value and worth ten times their cost. Though the edition is large, it will likely be exhausted early.

Send at once 10 cents for a copy.

J. KNOX, Box 155,
 feb27-4t Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEAR TREES—We have a very choice lot of dwarf and standard Pear trees, which were grown for our own planting, but not having been able to get the ground prepared, we now propose to sell them. Dwarf pears, 2 years old, 6 to 7 feet, well branched, and the best we have seen anywhere, consisting of Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield. Standard pears, 6 to 8 feet high, well furnished with branches, and unexcelled for health and vigor, consisting of Bartlett, Buffum, Catillac, Doyenne d'Ete, Dearborn's Seedling, Howell, Gunself's Bergamot, Louise Bonne de Jersey Seckel, Sheldon, Stevens' Genesee, Lawrence, Winter Nelis grafted standard height, and Clapp's Favorite.

Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill.

mar5-8t

10,000 Early May or Richmond
 Cherry trees on Black Morello Stock, 4 to 8 feet, \$25 to \$30 per 100; \$200 to \$250 per 1000. Strong, 1 year old CONCORD Vines, No. 1, \$35 per 1,000; No. 2, \$25 per 1000; No. 1, 2 years old, \$50 per 1,000. Concord Cuttings, 3 to 5 eyes, \$2.50 to \$4, per 1,000. IVES, 1 year, \$50 to \$75 per 1000. Other varieties of Grape at lowest wholesale rates. HENRY AVERY, mar13-3t Burlington, Iowa.

A BIG THING!

I have now on exhibition, at the office of the North Western Farmer, at Indianapolis, a gourd that holds 11 gallons and 3 pints. I have raised this variety for over 25 years, and have used them for Sugar Troughs and Lard Cans, for which they can't be beat. They hold, on an average, nearly two bushels, and are very strong and durable. Price, 25 cents per package. Catalogue Free; which tells how to grow them, and gives price and description of 150 kinds of Flower and Vegetable seed.

Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Box 9, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

mar13-2t

TODD'S YOUNG FARMER'S MANUALS, Vols. 1 and 2, on "The Farm and the Workshop;" and, "How to Make the Farm Pay"—can be had at \$2.50 per Vol. at this office. Also, **THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES**, by Jennings, V. S., Price \$2.50. Enclose stamp, and address CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, 612, North 5th Street, St. Louis. mar. 20-eow-tf.

SEED SWEET POTATOES
 For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO.
 feb20-8t Alton, Ill.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES

ONE POUND, 75 cents; three pounds, \$2; four pounds, \$2.50. Sent by mail, post-paid.

HARRISON POTATOES—\$2.50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. J. M. BEECHER, feb20-tf Newport, Franklin Co., Mo.



NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 BEEKMAN STREET.
 Send for Circular, &c., to Meriden, Conn.
 feb13-8t

SPRING 1869.
Rochester Commercial Nurseries.
 (Established, 1830.)

WM. S. LITTLE, PROPRIETOR.
 I offer for SPRING SALES A LARGE AND UNBROKEN assortment of Nursery Products of excellent quality. Descriptive Catalogues, 80 pages, 10 cents. The Circular of prices, per dozen, per 100, per 1000, sent to all applicants.

Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters, large and small, address. WM. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y.

Clarke and Philadelphia Raspberry

Wilson's Early and Kittatinny Blackberry. Plants of first quality at reduced rates. Second size, \$20 per 1000. Agents Wanted. MAHON MOON, mar6-4t Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

500,000 OSAGE PLANTS

Yet unsold, for delivery next spring. Price \$3 per M on R. R. I expect to have 7 to 10,000,000 ready for delivery next fall. CHS. PATTERSON, mar6-5t Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

For Spring 1869.

Standard Fruit Trees for Orchards.
 Dwarf Trees for Gardens.
 Grape Vines—Old and new varieties.
 Strawberries, and other Small Fruits; best new and old sorts.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

Evergreen Trees.
 Flowering Shrubs and Plants.
 Roses, Peonies, Dahlias, etc.; superb collections.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Our general stock is the largest and most complete in the country. Prompt and careful attention given to every order, large or small. Catalogues containing full information, supplied as follows:

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c.
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 No. 3— " Greenhouse Plants, &c., 5c.
 No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

Ellwanger & Barry,
 [Established, 1840.] Mount Hope Nurseries,
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

feb27mar6, 20ap3

EGGS from pure bred imported

POULS.—Houdan, Le Fleche and Creve Coeur, \$6 per doz. White Leghorn (yellow legged), \$2.50 per doz. Silver Sebright Bantams, \$3 per doz. Fresh and carefully handled. Address, CHAS. L. GILPIN, mar13-4t St. Louis, Mo.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Prepaid by mail. For 10 cts. per oz. the best sorts Asparagus, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach and Turnip. For 15 and 25 cts. per oz. the best Cabbage, Celery, Chicory, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Salsify, Squash and Tomato. For 40 cts. Onion and Peppers. The above, also, in 5 ct. paper, 25 sorts Garden and Flower Seeds prepaid for \$1. For price per lb., per bushel, &c., of my collection, the most complete, and judicious in the country, see my new catalogue of Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds, and Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, gratis to any plain address. Early Rose potato 75 cts. per lb., \$3 for 5 lbs.; Onion seed, \$4.50 per lb. prepaid. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment, Pittsfield, Mass. Established 1842.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, \$2 per bushel; **EARLY YORK**, \$1.50; Also, 6,000 Evergreens, all sizes, Address, GEO. M. DEWEY, Jan30-8t Keytesville, Mo.

Curls! Curls!
 SAMPLES
 SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curls will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful, flowing curls. Address with Stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkersburg, feb13-13t Ohio.

PREMIUM Chester White PIGS, Bred entirely from imported stock. Also, Coo and Leicester Sheep, and variety of choice Pigs. Send stamp for circular and price to McCARTY & SLACK, Marysville, Union Co., O.

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTING HORSES, Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle, And South-Down Sheep.

FOR SALE AT
 Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co., feb27-1y] A. J. ALEXANDER.

Fruit Farm for Sale.
 The subscriber offers for sale, his well-improved Fruit Farm, near Iron Mountain R.R., Washington County, Mo.—6 acres in vineyard, 15 acres orchard, 2 frame houses, etc. etc. Will be sold cheap and in easy terms. For further particulars, apply to F. WILL, Hopewell Furnace, Washington Co., Mo., or to N. J. Colman, Rural World Office, St. Louis, Mo.

jan30-3m

FLOWER SEEDS.
 My Catalogues of Choice FLOWER SEEDS and SPRING BULBS, Are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants.

Address, HENRY MICHEL, feb13tf 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIVE EVERGREENS, From Forest and Transplanted.

We will furnish the following varieties from forest to 12 inches: Balsam Fir, American Spruce, White Pine, Red or Norway Pine, American Ash, Vitex; also American Larch, Sugar Maple Seedling and Mountain Ash. Send for Circular.

S. L. KEITH, Palatine, Cook Co., Ill.

ja 23-eow feb 20 then tf.

GRAPE VINES.
 Herbeumont (Layers), Norton's Virginia (Layers), Concord, Hartford Prolific, and other leading varieties, at very low rates by the hundred or thousand. Also, DAHLIAS, GREENHOUSE and other Bedding Plants, ROSES, Gladiolus, &c. Catalogues free to applicants. Address, HENRY MICHEL, feb13tf 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Osage Seed—Prime new, \$15 per bushel.

Osage Plants—First class, 1,000 \$3; 10,000 \$25.

Root Grafts—Apple, packed, 10,000 \$60.

Seedlings—Maple, 1,000 \$2 or \$3. Evergreens, \$3.

Grapes—Sorts 1,000 first class Concords, \$3.

Roses—Dahlias, Greenhouse Bedding Plants, &c.

Send 10 cents for three Spring Catalogues.

Ground open. Send your orders to feb27-4t F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington Nursery.

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two hardy

good plants

each for \$2.

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Harrison

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Concord G

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Doolittle

\$10 per M

Wilson's

\$23 per 10

plant

feb20-3t

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two hardy

good plants

each for \$2.

same as Mr.

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ME

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's

Bronchial Troches,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having PROVED their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Dec. 26-4m.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GRAPE VINES.

We have a fine lot of strong, well-rooted vines, consisting of Concord, Hartford, Ives', Iona, Norton's Virginia, &c., which we guarantee to be inferior to none, and equalled by very few sent out by other parties. Price List now ready and sent to all applicants free.

Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill.

Oct3-6mos

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, Singly, or in Pairs, Premium Pure Chester White Pigs, a number of them the progeny of our Gen. Grant Boar, the winner of 1st prize at the late Chester Co. Ag'l Fair. Also the winner of the 1st prize in 3 different States during the past fall. Pigs shipped in pairs warranted not akin. Breeding Sows now ready to serve. Address, W. T. & M. PAINTER, Jan 23-5m. Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

GOODRICH POTATOES.

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Harrison,	\$2 50	per bushel,	\$6	per barrel.
Gleason,	2 00	"	\$5	"
Early Goodrich,	2 00	"	\$5	"
Custer,	1 75	"	\$4	"
Coppermine,	1 75	"	\$4	"
White Peachblow	2 00	"	\$5	"

Delivered at express office, package free. Address, JOHN A. WARDER, Cleves, Hamilton County, Ohio.

FRUIT GROWERS, LOOK HERE!

Peach Trees, 12 varieties, No. 1, \$100 per M. Hartford Prolific Grape Vines, No. 1, \$100 per M. Concord Grape Vines, No. 1, \$50 per M. Delaware and Ives' Seedling, each, No. 1, \$110 per M. Doolittle Raspberry, \$7.50; Miami, \$9; and Kirtland, \$10 per M. Davidson's Thornless, \$8 per hundred. Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants, \$3 per M. and \$25 per 10,000; other varieties low. Our trees, vines and plants are well rooted. HANFORD & CO., Feb20-8t Bristol, Elkhart Co., Ind.

NAOMI AND CLARKE--The best

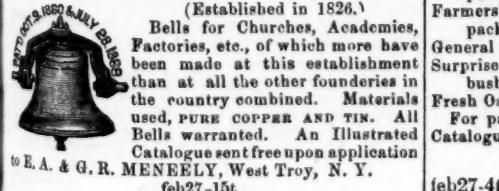
two hardy Raspberries, wanted in every garden. 3 good plants of each by mail, prepaid, for \$3. Six each for \$5. The Naomi from genuine pure stock--same as Mr. Knox's. M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville, Ohio.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

(Established in 1826.)

Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., of which more have been made at this establishment than at all the other foundries in the country combined. Materials used, PURE COPPER AND TIN. All Bells warranted. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free upon application to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

Feb27-15t

**To Whom It May Concern.**

Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, of all the Leading Varieties FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. Also Root Cuttings, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots and Early Rose Potatoes, all Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Persons wishing to plant any of the above, would do well to send for a List of OUR LOW PRICES previous to purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CHAS. COLLINS,

Moorestown, N. J.

[jan 16-10t]

A MYSTERY--ANY PERSON sending us their address with 25 cents enclosed, will receive by mail the name and carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. REEVES & CO., 73 Nassau St.

Jan 30-10t

New York.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR.,

Importer and Breeder of

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.

Feb13-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR**How to Make the Farm Pay**

How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, etc. 750 pages. 140 illustrations. Agents' Commissions \$100 to \$200 per Month, according to ability and energy. Send for a Circular to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

[jan 23-3m]

CRESYLYC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS.**Cresylic Plant Protector,**

For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects. In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds.

Cresylic Sheep Dip:

A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

Cresylic Ointment

Destroys screw worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for gall and sores.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap

Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc.

Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap

Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc.

Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap

Cures salt rheum and similar diseases.

Cresylic Laundry Soap,

For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc.

Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc.

Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo.

[jan 30-6m]

SEED FOR THE MILLION.

A full assortment of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, fresh and genuine, including the genuine Early Rose potato, at \$1 per lb. by mail; 3 lbs. for \$2; per peck, \$5; per bushel, \$15; per barrel, \$40. Early Goodrich, per peck, \$1; per bus, \$2; per blb., \$5. Harrison, " \$1.25; " \$2.50; " \$6. Climax, Heffron's new seedling potato, highly promising, at \$3 per lb.

These potatoes were all grown by their first disseminator, Mr. D. S. Heffron, at Utica, N. Y.—so that by purchasing of us, the grower will be sure of getting them true to name and can change seed.—Western grown, same kinds, at less prices.

Also, all the leading Novelties of the season, such as—Conover's Colossal Asparagus— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. packets, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

Crosby's Early Sweet Corn, superior quality—large packet 10 cts.; per quart, 50 cts.

Farmers' Club Sweet Corn, highly commended—large packet, 50 cts.

General Grant Tomato, new, fine, early—packet, 25c. Surprise Oats, the best oat in America, 45 lbs. per bushel—at \$10 per bushel.

Fresh Osage seed in quantity at low prices.

For particulars, send stamp for large illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide.

Hovey & Heffron,

57 State St., Chicago, Ills.

[feb27-4t]

HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. [jan 9 4m]

Fresh Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, and Small Fruits,

PRE-PAID, BY MAIL.

A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either Seeds \$1.00. True Cape Cod Cranberry, with directions for culture on high or low land. New fragrant Everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, charming new hardy vine, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, prepaid. New Early Rose Potato, 75 cents per lb., 5 lbs. \$3.00, pre-paid. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade lists. Seeds on Commission.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries & Seed Establishment

Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

[Jan 9 3m]

Fairbank's Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 200 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

[aug15-1y]

FRUIT TREES!

Send for a CATALOGUE of the PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES. A large stock of Extra one-year-old Apple Trees; Splendid two-year-old Pear Trees; Grape Vines, &c., &c. Address, STARK, BARNETT & CO., Oct 3-6m] Louisiana, Mo.

APPLE GRAFTS.

All the leading hardy Western Varieties. Send for Sample and List; will be sold very low. Apple Seed for sale—warranted fresh. Dr. JNO. E. ENNIS & CO. [Jan 2-3m] Great Western Nursery, Lyons, Iowa.

OAKLAND HERD--PURE BRED

Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

[jan30-1y] D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

CHOICE SHORT HORNS.

SEND for Catalogue of the herd. Farm and residence adjoining Harristown (Toledo, Wabash and Western R. R.) Macon county, Illinois.

[May 23-1y]

J. H. PICKRELL.

W.M.H. LYMAN'S CHOICE IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS EVERETT, MASS.

1869. Wm. H. LYMAN'S 1869. Illustrated Floral Guide and Catalogue of SEEDS and PLANTS, is now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates; one of which will be the celebrated

"MRS. POLLOCK" Geranium;

colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost.

I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the LYMAN MAMMOTH CLUSTER, Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c.

Address WM. H. LYMAN, Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Leverett, Mass. [Jan 2 1/2 Myl]

Veterinary Essay.

Now Ready—"PRIZE ESSAY, on PURGATIVE AGENTS TO THE HORSE." Price 25 cents. May be obtained from the author, T. K. QUICKFALL, V.S.

Veterinary Surgeon, Lexington, Ky. N.B.—Address, without delay, to secure a copy, as it is no "catch-penny"—it will repay the reader well.

[Jan 30-1y]

SEND YOUR ORDERS IN
EARLY.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS
FREE OF POSTAGE.

DEERE'S WALKING CULTIVATOR.

Over 2,000 sold and in use last season.

Its economy over a Double Shovel Plow is conceded by all.

As a Corn Cultivator, cannot be excelled. The most perfect machine for putting in small grain.

Our HAWKEYE SULKY CULTIVATOR

Has been GREATLY IMPROVED this season, and has been brought to such perfection that it is every-
where regarded as the ONLY RELIABLE and VERY BEST Sulky Cultivator extant.

Send for Circulars, Hawkeye Sulky Cultivator, or Deere's Walking Cultivator.

Our General Catalogue of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
mailed, free of postage,
to all applicants

Wm. Koenig & Co.,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

No. 207 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Largest stock, finest seed, and lowest rates, in
the market. Send in your orders for
any quantity.

WM. KOENIG & CO.,
No. 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Seeds and Agricultural Implements.
mar20

BANNER MILLS,

1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

PRICE LIST.

Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$11 00
Freudena's XXXX, per barrel,	9 50
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	8 50
Planters' XXXX, per barrel,	8 00
Rye flour per barrel,	7 00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14 00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	10 00
Graham flour per barrel,	10 00
Pearl barley per pound,	12 12
Buckwheat flour per pound	5
Buckwheat flour, pat'd hul'd, per pound,	6 12
Hominy per barrel,	6 50
Corn grits per barrel,	6 50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	3 25
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	90
Shipstuff, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 00

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers.

WM. FREUDENAU.

Osage Orange SEED.

We call the attention of Farmers and Nurserymen
generally, to the fact, that we are just in receipt of
our supply of

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

Received within the last few days

DIRECT FROM TEXAS.

We recommend it as PURE and GENUINE. We
offer it at a price that will defy competition. Any
information will be willingly given by addressing,

BARNUM & BRO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.
feb27-8t

CLARKE RASPBERRY.

Large, strong plants, grown out of doors, at \$10 per
100—if ordered EARLY. Also, a few hundred of the

COLFAX STRAWBERRY,
At \$10 per 100. THOMPSON, MYERS & CO.
mar6-4t

Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

Just forwarded to us

FROM TEXAS

For sale at Market Price by

Plant Bros., Pratt & Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
mar6-4t

FRUIT BOXES.

Cash orders for the HALLOCK, the LOCK, and the
OCTAGON Quart Berry Boxes and for Crates; also for
Peach, Grape or Vegetable Boxes, will be promptly
filled by

C. COLBY & CO.,
Manufacturers, South Pass (Cobden),
Illinois.
feb13-13t

To Farmers and Livery Stable
KEEPERS.—Dr. S. A. Weaver's Cerate has been ex-
tensively used by livery stable keepers and farmers,
and with one accord they say that for many diseases
in animals they have never found its equal. On
horses, two or three applications will cure the Scratches,
Chafes, and Galls, whether by the harness, saddle
or otherwise. Wash the wounds clean, and the Cerate
freely applied will cure them in a few days. It will
cure cracked heels and Cancer in the Tongue, Cancer
or Sore Mouth, affections of the Skin, falling off of
the Hair, &c. Sore Tents and Caked Udder in Cows
are soon cured by this Cerate. Sold by medicine
dealers generally.

The GREAT Family MEDICINE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

The Pain Killer is both an internal and external re-
medy. The Pain Killer should be used at the first
manifestation of cold or cough. The Pain Killer
don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use. The
Pain Killer is an almost certain cure for Cholera, and
has, without doubt, been more successful in curing
this terrible disease than any other known remedy,
or even the most eminent and skilful physicians. In
India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease
is ever more or less prevalent—the Pain Killer is
considered by the natives as well as by European
residents in those climates, a sure remedy. The Pain
Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions
for its use.

Owners of HORSES read the
following: Cure your own horses and save the far-
mer's fee! The following is a letter received from Dr.
Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill:

BOWERSVILLE, Harrison Co., O., May, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati: I have
given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of
colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never
knew it to fail to cure in a single instance. I look
upon it as a certain remedy. JOHN R. DEAL.

For Colds, Sprains, Scratches, &c., there is no bet-
ter Liniment. Try it.

RIPLEY, O., Dec. 9th.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have given the
Pain Killer to horses for colic, and found it the best
remedy I ever tried. It gives them ease quicker than
any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half
a twenty-five cent bottle, put into a pint bottle of
warm water and molasses, and drench them with it.
I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

Yours truly, JOHN PORTER, Prop. Ripley Hotel.

The good people of the West should always keep
by them a good preparation, and

PAIN KILLER

Is that preparation. Don't be deceived by the many
worthless stuffs offered, such as "King of Pain,"
"Pain Paint," and the like. The Pain Killer is known
to be good. The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists
and dealers in family medicines.

SOLD BY ALL ST. LOUIS Druggists.

GOOD COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY.
Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption
read the following, and learn the value of

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

As an expectorant it has no equal.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY:

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusko county, Ind.,
says: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG
BALSAM extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied
there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Isaac H. Doran, M. D., of Logan county, O., says:
"ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM not only sells rapidly, but
gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my
knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing
that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely
use it in my daily practice and with unbounded suc-
cess. As an expectorant, it is most certainly far ahead
of any preparation I have ever yet known."

Nathaniel Harris, M. D., of Middlebury, Vt., says:
"I have no doubt it will soon become a classical rem-
edial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat,
Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs."

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the
war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says:
"I have no hesitancy in saying that it was by the use
of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying
health."

Dr. Fletcher, of Missouri, says: "I recommend your
Balsam in preference to any other medicine for Coughs,
and it gives satisfaction."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the remedy to cure all
Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly
tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure
when all others fail. Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. Harris & Co. Sole Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

For sale by all medicine dealers.

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